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WRITINGS:

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

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BY

P. PENNIMAN.
51 Devonshire St. Boston

B. B. RUSSELL, 55 CORNHILL.
AND
BY THE AUTHOR, BOSTON.
Octr. 1866.

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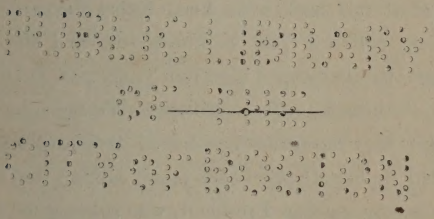

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PREFACE.

HAVING published small tracts against slavery several times, which assisted in abolishing it, I have been requested to publish them together, including some of my grandfather's, viz., his Address to all Nations, The Earth's Deluge, and the Theatre, all written over one hundred years ago. My ancestral history in poem, in 1866, and tracts against slavery in 1856, 1860, and 1864, which handled it without gloves. Also Retrenchment, Chicago Convention Surrender, and Chant for the times in 1865. Cambridge Colleges, and Mechanics, the Colored Race destiny. Mount Auburn and the New Party in 1866, all of which are interesting and historical.

The object of this book is to keep before the people what we have long suffered from Southern rule and slavery, of which we have barely escaped after four years war, forced upon us by them, with such awful sacrifices. We hope hereby to assist prevent the retrogade movement they are trying to make, assisted by our Copperheads (their allies,) and headed by our treacherous specious President, who is being led by Jeff Davis & Co., in the footsteps of Pierce, Buchanan & Co., to restore Southern Rule. This is another time in which, as A. H. Stephens says in this book, page 42, they have had the management of Presidents chosen by the North, namely; Abraham Lincoln, General Taylor, and General Harrison, all of whom met with premature sudden deaths.

PENNIMAN'S WRITINGS

IN THE LAST CENTURY.

ADDRESS TO ALL NATIONS.

KNOW ye, that the dwellers in the western regions, called America, are the most free, noble, and potent people, that are lighted by the sun — each new day beholds their increase — their population, and progress in science, wealth and power, are unequalled in the records of time — their right hand extendeth to the South, and their left hand reacheth to the North; their front meeteth the morning sun in the East, and their rear measureth his going down in the West; they command between the poles, and none their prowess can withstand. In these unsullied realms plenty springeth out of the ground, liberty cometh down from heaven, and the people shout for joy in the prospect of their glory yet to come! Hearken! ye distant nations who turn an evil eye towards this free, intrepid people and covet their bread, provoke them not to wrath by your injustice, least when their hand is lifted up ye fall beneath their stroke. Britain! be wise, and quench the fire of your jealousy, by repentance and brotherly kindness, least you be consumed by the flame which your folly has kindled. Their left hand will soon be stronger than your right, and you will tremble beneath the weight of their arm — therefore cease from your robbery and plunder, and with all diligence cultivate their friendship by which alone you can live, and hope for golden days to come. The Americans are the strong tower to which Britain must flee in every hour of calamity; if they succor her not, the sword of her enemies will one day devour her, and all her glory will depart like a dream of the night, and vanish as the damp vapor in a sunny morning — her beauty, power, and magnificence, will no more be found, but in the dark volume of an ancient story. O! Britons rouse from your lethargic dreams, put away your pride of false greatness, depart from all iniquity, listen to the still voice of reason, and next to the favor of heaven, seek the good will of America. She is the

atlantian prop on which you must lean for support, or your paralytic state will crumble to dust, never to be gathered up again. Great George! as you would see many and good days and leave an unshaken throne to your heirs, let your soul bless the inhabitants of America, and your heart and ears ever be open to their cry. Spurn from your presence him that would separate between you and them. Know, O King, that their dependence is not on thee, but thy dependence is on them — the people can make a king, but a king cannot make subjects. Therefore speak kindly to these heirs of freedom, call them thy children, and let the bowels of a father feel for them in all their complaints; then will they rise up and call thee blessed, the melody of hosannas will surround thy throne, and sweeten thy days, while heaven is filled with the incense of prayers and thanksgivings, on your behalf. Thus your throne may be established firm as the mountains of America, and filled with your heirs from one generation to another, until the thunder of heaven stops the sun in his race, shakes the stars out of their courses, and leaves the world in eternal night.

THE WORLD'S DELUGE.

If we look around us and contemplate the various appendages of this, our terraqueous dwelling, we are naturally led to inquire into its formation, and query whether it has existed from eternity or not; that it did not exist eternally is very evident from this consideration alone; that no being can create itself. If, then, it has not existed from eternity, we naturally conclude that there is an omnipotent power above us who created it. That it has undergone many revolutions at different times since the creation, by earthquakes, deluges, and plagues, and the inhabitants have been swept off by these and such like occurrences is not in the least to be disputed. But there is one thing which is mentioned by Moses, the great prophet of God, in his book of Genesis, which more particularly calls for our wonder and admiration. There he informs us that God being offended at the sin and wickedness of the rebellious children of men, destroyed them and everything on the face of the earth with them, (except what was saved with Noah and his family in the ark,) by overflowing the world with one universal deluge. But as it has been disputed by the wise scholarmen

of all ages whether this deluge was universal or not, I now cheerfully undertake to prove that it was. And here we have the indisputable authority of the Bible for it. God said to Noah, Gen. vi. 17: "And behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; and everything that is on the face of the earth shall die." This was the menace, and we find that it was put in execution. For in the seventh chapter and the nineteenth and twentieth verses, Moses tells us that the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills under the whole heavens were covered. Fifteen cubics upward did the waters prevail; and the mountains were covered. Can any one desire a fuller proof of an universal deluge than this? If that all the earth had not been overflowed, there would have been no necessity that an hundred years should be spent in the preparation of the ark. And in shutting up all sorts of animals therein, they could have been easily brought from those parts of the earth which were not overflowed to those which were. At least, all the birds would never have been destroyed, as Moses says they were. So long as they had wings to bear them to those places where the flood did not reach, if the waters had only overflowed the neighborhood of the Euphrates and Tigris, they could not have been fifteen cubics above the highest mountains. There was no rising to that height, but by the laws of gravity they must spread themselves over the rest of the earth; unless, perhaps, they had been retained there by a miracle; and in that case, Moses no doubt would have mentioned it, as he did that of the waters of the Red Sea, and the river Jordan, which were sustained in a heap to give passage to the Israelites. Exod. xiv. 22: Josh. iii: 10. Add to this that in regions far remote from the Euphrates and Tigris, viz., in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, England, &c., there are frequently found many leagues from any sea and even in the tops of high mountains, whole trees sunk deep under ground, as also teeth and bones of animals, fishes entire, sea shells, ears of corn, &c., petrified; which the best naturalists are agreed could never have come there but by the deluge. Thus I think I have made it fully appear that the deluge was universal. Shall therefore add no more.

THE REPLY.

I ACKNOWLEDGE with my respondent that upon contemplating and surveying this globe and its appendages, we are very naturally led to inquire whence, when, and how it did and does exist, which inquiry will tend to raise our attention to an admiration of the author of its existence; for from eternity surely it did not exist; this I am convinced of, though not by the argument of my respondent, who boldly asserts that no being (without restriction) can create itself, the absurdity of which is obvious and needs no waste of words to show it. As to revolutions and changes this globe may have undergone by earthquakes, deluges, &c., and that at different periods of time and in different parts, many of its inhabitants have been swept off and destroyed; if my respondent means no more than this, I agree with him, that such revolutions and changes have happened and may happen again. But that there ever was a deluge so great and general, as at once to drown and destroy the whole, I do oppose and deny. And here I may take leave to express my satisfaction that I am permitted to examine this matter upon the principles of reason by which alone truth can be intelligibly investigated, and am not fettered by the dogmas of any man or set of men, although assuming the light of inspiration to authorize their assertions. But to return to the point in dispute. I say there never was, nor ever will be, a general or universal deluge; it is physically impossible; the laws of gravitation and of fluids deny such an absurdity, and the deficiency of the quantity of water demonstrates it to be impossible. On the contrary, it is a miracle, therefore could not be effected by physical causes. What the respondent mentions of strata or beds of shells, &c. being found many leagues from sea, is nothing for his purpose, as such changes and revolutions may have happened by gradations for a very long series of time: as it is very evident from the cases of Argues-montes, Frejus and Ravenna, once large ports, from which in the space of five hundred years only the sea has withdrawn itself, leaving about two leagues of land quite dry. With respect to the deluge mentioned by Moses, which my respondent refers to it does in no wise operate as rational proof in favor of an universal deluge; all the parts of the earth then known might suffer as the prophet describes, and the parts unknown were to him as not having existence, this was the case

in Greece in the time of Deucalion, when it was equally taken for granted that all mankind except himself, and his wife Pyrrah were destroyed by the waters, and the earth was afterwards repeopled by them. I would not be understood to intend to call in question the deluge recorded by Moses in manner as expressed in the places by my respondent cited, but acknowledge that by faith, (which in such cases is believing what reason does not believe) we are persuaded that such a miracle did once occur, nevertheless I beg leave before I quit the subject, to propose a few hints for my respondent to animadvert upon. It is a miracle that forty days rain should have submerged the four parts of the world, so that the waters rose fifteen cubics above the highest mountains. It is a miracle that there should have been windows in heaven. It is a miracle that all the creatures with the provisions could be contained in the ark. It is a miracle that Noah should have found fodder for them during ten months. It is a miracle that at going out of the ark sustenance could be found for man and beast. And however firmly and miraculously we do believe it to have been, with all its circumstances, as the record thereof shews; yet I conceive it idle and impossible to elucidate the fact, as being a miracle and mystery, whose depth is unfathomable by the line of human reason; by which alone all facts can and ought to be supported. Upon the whole, since every circumstance which has been produced in favor of a general deluge, can be easily accounted for on rational principles to have been produced by other causes, it seems unnecessary and absurd to have recourse to the supposition of a cause in itself so miraculous, and in the comprehension of reason so repugnant to truth, and physically impossible, that I may reasonably conclude there never was a general and universal deluge.

THE THEATRE.

Guilt is the source of all our sorrows; 'tis the fiend, the avenging fiend that persecutes its votaries with whips and stings; indeed, I may with truth assert that all our happiness results from goodness, and all our misery from vice. Whatever, therefore, tends to the promotion of virtue, or to increase the felicity of the human mind—formed by Heaven, capable of relishing the

most sublime enjoyments as well as sustaining the deepest misery—ought, certainly, to claim the attention and encouragement of all. On the other hand, whatever in the least degree tends to abate our reverence for virtue, or promote the interests of vice and immorality, should be by all discouraged with an industry proportionable to its malign influence on human happiness. Fully persuaded of this and of the joint concurrence of you all herein, we presume to request, for a few minutes, the candid attention of this crowded and polite assembly to a free discussion of this question :—Whether it is for the advantage of any State to encourage Stage-plays therein, or any Theatrical Entertainment?

A subject which has engaged the attention, not of the polite part of mankind, the devotees of pleasure and amusement only, but of sages and politicians, so that in some countries they have been allowed and encouraged, while left in others they have been interdicted by laws, under the severest penalties—and in our opinion, not without the highest respect, as will sufficiently appear from the following considerations :—First, their pernicious influence on the interests of solid, useful knowledge—that they are highly detrimental to this, is obvious from the nature of theatrical compositions, which are generally imaginary, or what may with propriety be styled, works of imagination ; and this faculty is so peculiarly employed in composing them, as addressed in their exhibition. Not realities but fictions, are the subject matter of them, and they require a dress suitable to their nature. How destructive to the interests of reason such flights of fancy are, every one can judge, who has sustained the labor of taming them, by subjecting them to the cool disquisition of sober reason ; in short, what the ingenious Locke has observed concerning wit and reason, will bear an easy application to reason and imagination, viz.: That they are habits so directly opposite, as to seldom meet in the same person. Besides, the grand business of the stage is to address and excite the passions, which, independent of this, are already too powerful: have usurped the prerogative of reason, and which it is the grand business of reason to direct or subdue. These truths do not rest barely upon speculative deductions, but are proved by incontestible facts.

All who are acquainted with romances, novels, operas, theatrical exhibitions, &c., know with what avidity they are drank in by the reader, and what a fascinating influence they have on mankind, however useless and trifling, until they create an utter disgust against rational and useful productions: with this, per-

haps, no age has run mad equal to the present; the ill effects of which prevailing taste, are evident from more instances than the corruption of the morals of mankind; which is the second reason against the practice. That these entertainments are directly calculated to corrupt the morals of men, is clear from both reason and facts. The writers for the stage are almost universally interested in the success and approbation of their performances, and they find that such is the corrupt state of human nature, that obscenity and vice obtain the general plaudit, and of course they gratify their taste. I think this must be a principal reason why the compositions for the stage are conceived in such a manner, and that the hunters after these diversions, are not commonly persons of the most virtuous characters, we think need not here be proved: add to this, the mischievous consequences which often attend this practice, in youth who are restrained an attendance on the stage. In many instances it is productive of disobedience to parents, and such indirect and unlawful methods of acquiring money for the purpose, as often terminates in infamy and ruin.

Though, perhaps, the original design of plays was to check the progress of vice; to show us the uncertainty of earthly grandeur; the miserable and unhappy conclusions of injustice and oppression; to expose to ridicule the singularities of pride; to render folly and falsehood contemptible, and to treat with neglect whatever is reproachful and out of character: I say, though this was the original design in constituting them, yet, it is not very difficult to determine how little they have contributed to this end. On the contrary, have not all public theatres been, rather, scenes of debauchery and corruption, than places where the precepts of virtue and morality have been, and ought to be inculcated.

The lines of virtue and vice are so plainly marked out by nature, that they are very easily distinguished. Nothing can be thought of more different, than the original forms of these characters; the one appears adorned with all the charms, beauty and graces imaginable; whilst in the other there is nothing but deformity, loathsomeness and horror: these are the true appearances presented us by nature. Most certainly then, they who endeavor to blot out these distinctions, or rub out the colors by which the difference is perceivable, are highly culpable. Immoral actions are often restrained by fear, and a vicious appetite is kept under by crime; but, when vice is varnished over with pleasure, and examples are produced, where the most vicious

and immoral are rewarded; where such are set up as standards, by which to judge of sense and good breeding; where none are esteemed as gentlemen, but those who are abandoned to all manner of lewdness, and those who are greatest in this, have the most honor and credit; where the restraints of virtue and conscience are taught to be esteemed as altogether unbecoming in gentlemen, and future rewards and punishments, as vulgar notions, not worthy to be noticed; I say, when this is the case, it is not so astonishing, if the young and inexperienced are led away by it. The writers for the stage, as though mankind were not of themselves sufficiently inclined to lewdness, extravagance and folly, have introduced these as their most shining characters; they appear as leaders of the fashions, and shine in grandeur and equipage, and are finally rewarded as well as they can desire. Modesty is esteemed here, a great defect; nothing is more unacceptable than this, and nothing more concealed. Modesty, which may be properly called the character of the ladies,—the greatest ornament of the fair sex—How comely, how beautiful, how lovely it is! Their distinguishing virtue; designed by Heaven to be a guard and defence of the rest. 'Tis most commonly the strongest in youth, when the passions are most violent, and it is most necessary they should be well governed. This supplies the room of reasoning and reflection: nothing can make a quicker impression: nothing can be a better, or more sure guide to the inexperienced. This is ever at hand, ready to instruct in the most powerful method: the distinctions between good and evil, virtue and vice, are preserved by this, and temptations kept a proper distance. How shameful then, is the conduct of these writers, in discountenancing it as they do! What can be their design by all this conduct, unless to give encouragement to vice, and shame people out of all pretences to virtue and honor! They are obliged to turn lewd in their own defence, in order to justify themselves, and support the characters of gentlemen. All things that are virtuous or praiseworthy grow out of date, and are esteemed as effects of a wrong education. Anything serviceable or significant is seldom admitted on the stage. Worth and goodness are sure to be severely persecuted; and should any escape their satire, they must clothe themselves, at least, with the garb of vice, and counterfeit the debauchee; in short, licentiousness, laziness, profaneness and gallantry, are esteemed the best and most valuable qualities. Thus, honor and shame are misapplied; and the ideas of virtue and vice (so different in their original forms) are confounded.

It is readily allowed, that were it possible to keep plays entirely free from the above verited abuses, they would be much less detrimental; but this has been found, by long experience, to be impossible.

The Greeks, though some of them were exceeding fond of the entertainments of the theatre, and for a long time kept them free from it, at last found that it had crept in, but, instead of the modern custom of being the more passionately fond of them, the Athenians passed a law, that no judge of the Arcopagus should make a Comedy. Notwithstanding this, we find that they were finally, the ruin and destruction of that learned nation; for two parties argueing, fell to quarrelling about the merit of the actors, which introduced a civil war and gave Philip of Macedon an opportunity of easily taking them. The Lacedæmonians, another Grecian State, who were very remarkable for their great and learned men; for the sobriety of their manners and the wisdom of their laws; would not endure plays in any form, or under any regulations whatever. If we pass from the Greeks to the Romans, Cicero tells us: "That their predecessors counted all stage-plays uncreditable and scandalous, insomuch, that any Roman who turned actor, was not only degraded, but, as it were, disincorporated and exterminated by the order of the Censors." St. Augustine also informs us, that the same nation refused to players the right of citizenship; their liberties were seized, and they were made foreign to their Government. Let us now come to England, and see what is said of this matter under our own Constitution. We find, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the acting of plays was forbidden; the penalties which were to be inflicted were infamous to the last degree; and capital, unless relinquished. About the year 1580, there was a petition presented to Queen Elizabeth for the suppression of Play-Houses, which was granted. The players were all to be thurst out of the City of London; the Play and Dining Houses to be pulled down; which was accordingly effected.

Not to be tedious; we beg leave to conclude from what has been said, that Play and Theatrical Entertainments, have been very inimical to the progress of useful knowledge, and discouraging to virtue and religion; have given great countenance to vice and immorality, and are the sources by which they are introduced; consequently, the dictates of wisdom, religion, and civil policy require the total suppression of them.

MY ANCESTRAL HISTORY.

My great grandfather Nathan was an Englishman,
And from Yorkshire, England, to here did come
Three brothers, Nathaniel, Joseph and James,
One went back their affairs to arrange.

Their father was from Wales, of high descent,
One of their nobles, and of high intent.
We have their picture coat of arms,
And still preserve it free of harms.

The one who went back to cross the main,
They never saw or heard of again;
His fate is known to Him above,
Who knows our destiny as we move.

His brothers wrote for him back and forth,
And to part with him were very loth,
My Uncle James used to speak of him,
Being his namesake and former kin.

The one who returned left property there,
For which he returned to take care;
One of their descendants is a baronet,
Owns a large estate and living yet.

One of my relations, John R. P.,
Was famed as a painter in this city;
Although in times long past and gone,
Some of his paintings are yet known.

The Pennimans in this country are of kin,
Descendants of those brothers who came in;
We are cousin descendants all together,
But few ever knew or saw each other.

My great grandfather's age I never knew,
My grandfather Samuel was ninety at adieu,
My father Samuel was forty-four years of age,
And sixty-six is my present age.

Purcell is my first and Christen name,
From Henry Purcell of music fame,
His life and history, biography,
Is found in the music dictionary.

My father was a woolen manufacturer,
Lived in South Milford near Charles River,
He with others built their mill in 1813,
Which on said river may yet be seen.

Times of 1836 to 40 ruined us and most others,
Our low tariff, foreign trades the authors,
I always worked there, found it a pity,
And came to Boston poor in 1850.

I have done mostly porter business here,
Lived prudent and saved something clear,
I have a share in our national stock,
Sleep quiet, knowing it firm as a rock.

I sometimes write poetry for pastime,
But do not profess or make it rhyme,
My hate of slavery occasioned it,
As you 'll soon find in this document.

PRESIDENTIAL TRACT IN 1856.

Are not England and France united in preventing the extension of Russian serfdom and Slavery; and are they not in favor of preventing the extension of American Slavery?

Has it not become a serious question in the United States whether Liberty or Slavery shall be National?

If Jefferson (who wrote our Declaration of Independence) were alive, would he not rebuke us; and have good reason for the exclamations of his latter days, viz.—"Ye degenerate sons, I tremble for my country, when I consider that God is just, &c."

Could our present Ruler have been elected, had it been known he was pledged to Slavery, and bribed by the Slavers before he was put in nomination, thereby entirely under their control, and one of their subjects?

Were not some of the members of Congress, from the free states, likewise bribed; and all those doughface traitors to Freedom expose themselves by breaking the Missouri Compromise?

Did not the Slave Government reward them, by other offices, after their constituents had cast them off?

Is not the breaking of said Missouri compact, far the greatest sacrilege ever committed in this country; and all our North-West Territory, beyond Missouri, thereby exposed to the evils and curse of Slavery?

Is not said Territory (latterly called Kansas and Nebraska) as large as twenty states like Massachusetts?

Have not the Slavers and their allies taunted us, that the men of the Free States did the deed; and have we not to lament that some of them assisted; and pray for deliverence from such traitors to freedom?

Have we as many of them to misrepresent us in the present Congress, as we had in the last; and have we not already began to feel the effects of their villiany, in breaking said compromise?

Have not the Slavers committed the most lawless and outrageous doings on the borders of Kansas, by endeavoring to check emigration from the free states, by various false assertions, and inducing many to return?

Have they not obliged claimants of land, in secluded places, to flee, for favoring freedom; and grossly insulted and maltreated others, for favoring freedom, and likewise for acting in self-defence?

Have they not usurped the entire control of said territory, by the grossest fraud and injustice?

Did they not force the elections in their favor, by going into Kansas at the time of election, from Missouri in armed mobs, some of them half intoxicated, appoint their judges, and usurp the control?

Did not those from the free states constitute a large majority of actual settlers, as we previously ascertained; and did they not go there peaceably, expecting the right of suffrage which they previously enjoyed?

Did not said mobs from Missouri, plunder and rob them of their rights and offices, and coerce Gov. Reeder, to give most of them certificates of their election?

Did he have any means of redress, were they not emmissaries of the general government?

Did not Atchison, the Vice President, and other slavers go and lecture among them previously, to instigate all this?

Did it not originate and remain in keeping, with President Pierce and most of his cabinet?

Did not the free states act honorably respecting emigration, and the slave states dishonorably; and raise $10,000 ostensibly to assist emigration, and squander it in paying said Missouri mobs?

Did not said mobs return to Missouri in large processions after their lawless outrage on the elective franchise; and exult in the disgraceful exploit, saying, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," with other sottish demonstrations, &c.?

Did they not wisely keep clear at the next election to fill vacancies, and freedom prevail; and did not Stringfellow, their bully, afterwards grossly insult Gov. Reeder, respecting their sham legislature?

Did they not then change the place appointed by him for said meeting at Pawnee, and locate it near the border of Missouri under false pretences?

Did they not thereby retreat like highway robbers towards their local den, in fear of the free settlers, whom they had robbed of their rights and offices?

Did they not afterwards reject those few freemen, who were chosen at the 2d election, and substitute others in their places, thereby having them all in favor of slavery?

Did they not feel ashamed to have Gov. Reader oversee their unlawful proceedings, and request President Pierce to remove him, and appoint another.

Did he not appoint one of said traitors, who helped break the compact and occasioned these troubles; thereby render the entire government of the territory in favor of slavery, and stifle freedom in its councils; also enact the Missouri slave code of laws, and others more unjust and despotic?

Will not the law be unjust, which allows voting on payment of one dollar without distinction of residence?

Will not those of Missouri, and other states go and return the same and the following day, and at little expense? and will not those of the free states require from three to ten days, and at large expense?

Will not the law be unjust also, which requires the payment of bonds and imprisonment, to abide their arbitrary laws?

Did not the settlers become disgusted, call a convention, and organize a government of their own?

Did not the Missourians endeavor to frustrate this, by shooting, murdering, and creating a civil war?

Will our National Congress allow and sanction the acts of said lawless usurpers, or the settlers from the free states to be insulted and abused by the slavers; and allow them to become enslaved, and that large territory to become slave states?

Will the free states shamefully submit to all this additional encroachment of slavery, and will they not repent having heretofore allowed its extension, until it begins to assume arbitrary power?

Would not this large extension allow slavery to control the United States hereafter; and would not such control ultimately sink our free institutions and civilized nationality?

Would not these states afterwards become a hissing and byeword among the nations; and would not the fathers of our republic arise to rebuke such shameful treachery to freedom?

Did they not contend and fight a seven years' war to obtain that priceless blessing; and did they expect their next generation would allow slavery to become national?

Did they not leave records to show that they intended to allow slavery no extension, but to remain sectional; and was not the exclamation of Jefferson, in his latter days, also significant of the fact?

Was not the government of England harmless compared to the tyrannical government of slaveholders; and have we not already experienced such specimens of their lawless injustice as to warn us of the future?

Shall we fold our arms, and allow their extension as heretofore, until they extend slavery over us? And would they not, by substituting in place of good men, such men as Judge Kane, legalize slavery in the free states?

Did they not, with said judge, manifest this disposition, by trying to legalize their transit through free states; and did they not say they would yet count their slaves on Bunker Hill?

Is not this the place where our fathers fought the first battle against slavery?

Is not the Monument erected over their sepulchre significant of the fact; and would they not arise and come forth to rebuke such treachery to the principles for which they fought, and frown to insignificance all such traitors to national freedom and happiness?

Would it not cause them to realize the fact that they were possessed of devils and evil spirits, and thereby seek to hide

themselves, by running down the hill and plunging into the sea?

Are not slaveholders possessed of devils to humanity like the herd of swine? Matthew, viii, 32.

Where is the beginning or the ending of their injustice and treachery to freedom?

Do not our laws allow freedom of labor, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press?

Have they not violated all these sacred rights and privileges when they chose?

Did they not deny the right of petitioning Congress on slavery?

Did not J. Q. Adams nobly contend and sustain said right amid their cries of treason, &c.?

Did it not relieve the disgusting and barbarous sight of chained gangs of slaves sold in the streets and district of Washington, &c.?

Did they not oppose the duty on foreign manufactured goods in order to check the mechanism of the free states?

Did not the want of such duties paralyze said business here by the unequal competition, and did not our mechanics require said protection until they could compete equally with those of long experience and cheaper labor?

Did not Henry Clay nobly contend and obtain sufficient duties to enable them to do it in due time; and did not South Carolina nullify said law, and threaten a separation from the Union, in Jackson's administration, and did not the slavers, under said administration, reduce said duties so low as to check and paralyze it again?

Did they not thereby occasion a large glut of foreign manufactured goods, and consequent drain of specie from this country?

Did we not realize the effect of this by the great depression, failures and sufferings of all classes from 1836 to 1840?

During this time I lost my all,
My father's patrimony estate;
Our factory did with others fall,
And the slaver's will was quite elate.

Did we not succeed in the next administration to raise said duties, and sustain our domestic business?

Had not said foreign goods accumulated sufficient to glut our markets, and prevent realizing such sustenance for near two

years after; and have they not always depressed our domestic business by smuggling, and deceptive invoices, packing, &c.

Have not our mechanics almost fulfilled the predictions of Henry Clay, of crowning our independence; and shown that they will yet acquire the requisite capacity to fulfil said prediction?

Have they not for many years furnished most kinds of manufactured goods at 1-2 the former prices; and have furnished a home market for slave produce and other productions, also for the labor of manufacturing, and enabled the poorer classes to live in a good condition, and many of them equal with themselves?

Have they not increased the wealth and honor of the free states faster than any other like community on the globe, and saved the states the untold millions said goods would have cost if imported?

Is not all this far better, and more honorable to the country, than the slavers system of paralyzing it?

Is it not more patriotic than shipping their materials, and employing foreign mechanics 3000 miles distant?

Is it not less expensive than obtaining such goods by 6000 miles transit, subject to disasters of the ocean; and would not their system of allowing said foreign competition have been ruinous by paralyzing said business, and served us as it has Spain, South America, Mexico, Canada, and other places?

Are not the slavers a cause of just reproach and shame for all their evil propensities; and like the ancient Goths and Vandals to rational freedom and happiness?

Are not many of their children, and the middling classes generally, induced to remove to the free states?

Are the middling or working classes able to live in competition with their slaves, and the slave states mostly extinct of them, and their places supplied by slaves?

Does not Western Virginia show the only exception to this degrading and disgraceful fact; and did not those patriots of freedom cause alarm and great exertions among the slavers at the last election?

Did not the result of said election cause great rejoicing and illumination by the slavers?

Did not their proxy votes, of three for every five slaves, save their Virginia bacon?

Is it not incumbent on us to renew our National Administration soon, and our religious duty to elect a Ruler who will

relieve and correct the outrageous abuses we have suffered in Kansas, &c., from the slavery power?

Is not John C. Fremont the most popular free state candidate for that important office? and his exertions in acquiring and making California a free state deserving of it?

Is not his Platform of Principles and frank unreserved avowal in favor of having Kansas a free state, deserving of the united choice of this Republic?

Is not Millard Fillmore the next in esteem for that important office; and his duplicity in favor of slavery and the fugitive slave act, an objection?

Is not his Platform of Principles, and reserved avowal of freedom suspicious? and his colleague one who acknowledges that he likes slavery as well as any other man?

Is not James Buchanan the last in esteem of freemen for that important office; and his exertions to acquire Cuba for a slave state, and his restrictions of having publications in favor of freedom carried by the mails or circulated in slave states, and his other antecedents objectionable?

Is not his, the slaveholder's Platform of Principles, and his avowal to conform to it; and is it not probable they would make him tread in the footsteps of Frank Pierce?

PRESIDENTIAL TRACT IN 1860.

Does not the near approach of the Presidential Election warn us to use our influence in favor of electing an HONEST MAN for that important office, who will not favor the extension of slavery, like the last Presidents?

Did not Slavery become extended over half the United States, and a majority of the Supreme Judges, the three High Priests of Slavery, decide that it may lawfully traverse and sojourn in the other half of said states, and that Dred Scott and his family be given up to Slavery?

We heard from the Judges the doleful news,
Bad ominous tidings then did tell,
The martyr Dred Scott, and freedom's just laws
Had, by wrong decree into Slavery fell.

Did not the People and Presses in the Free States express indignation and dissent, except a few who are in keeping with Slavery and its influence?

Did they not resent, for the reason that it annuls all former

decisions of the kind, and legalizes Slavery in their midst, at the will and pleasure of the Slaveholders and their emissaries or allies?

Did not Slavers devise the scheme of liberating and re-enslaving Dred Scott, in order to render said decision and thereby legalize it over the Free States, while they had the power?

Did not Dred Scott die on account of said decision and thereby escaped the horrors of Slavery a second time?

Did we not think they would ultimately extend said sojourn by degrees to stationary residence and thus enslave the Free States?

Did they not have the Lemon Slave Case (which was decided by the New York Supreme Court in favor of freedom) deferred for their High Priests to decide, when ready, in favor of Slavery?

Did not the Slavers, after having acquired one quarter more land than the Free States, break the Missouri Pledge and made great exertions to enslave Kansas and to acquire Cuba for Slave States?

Did they not show by their many attempts to acquire more territory and dominion for Slavery: that their aim is to obtain arbitrary power over the United States, and that we are warned to escape the doom by electing the next President?

Did we not find that Slavery has exerted such a debasing, ruffian influence on their Leaders that they are becoming barbarous, threaten great enormities, and will subvert Freedom to Slavery and ruffian tyranny, if they can?

Did we not think that if our first Presidents, Washington, Adams and Jefferson were alive, they would like Jefferson in his latter days exclaim — "I tremble for my Country, when I consider that God is just?"

Did not the Slavers endeavor to put ten millions at the disposal of President Peirce, to assist in coercing the acquisition of Cuba and more dominion for Slavery?

Did they not manage in Buchanan's administration to sink a surplus Treasury of twenty millions and create a Debt of eighty millions for the next administration to pay?

Did not a large part of said money go and remain in keeping with favorite officials, contractors and their allies, to assist in the coming election, for keeping them in office and power?

Do not many of the middling and lower class of people take so little prospective view of the future welfare of themselves and posterity, that they will be deluded by false reasoning and bribery, to vote for one of the three slavers' candidates, and thereby assist to render us an enslaved people hereafter ?

Does it not appear evident that if the present election results in favor of slavery, they will organize as much of our large territories into slave states as they can, and by the increased bogus representation thereby in Congress, maintain ascendency hereafter ; controlling the free states and white slaves, as well as the slave states and black slaves ?

Did they not continue the war of Peirce, Douglas & Co. on Kansas, offering to admit it as a slave state, but still continue to refuse it as a free state ?

Did not Douglas assist in said war, as their leader and champion in the Senate, from the beginning in 1854-55 until 1858, threatening at one time to subdue them, &c., and using all his influence and command to accomplish it ?

Did he not relent after finding that they could not succeed, and that the other State Elections, Pennsylvania, &c., were going against his Party, which might effect their defeat at the next Presidential Election ?

Did not Douglas & Co. soon after devise the scheme of dividing their Party, so as to have a Northern one separate, in order to obtain Northern votes in the Free States, and thus to play possum in the next Presidential Election ?

Did not Douglas, in order to make the ruse appear more specious and obtain office, profess to become anti-slavery, declining to continue the coercion of Kansas and leave them amid the apparent angry denunciations of Buchanan & Co. ?

Did he not go about the Free States making anti-slavery speeches, with other deceptions, in order to gain favor and votes to prevent their defeat ?

Did he not partly accomplish his aim — a Nomination for the next Democratic President by his Northern allies ?

Did they not nominate the present Vice President Breckinridge, as a Candidate for their Southern Party ?

Did not their Platforms and Letters of Acceptance show no practical difference, and that they can unite on either ?

Did they not originate the Bell and Everett Party to assist them in said ruse of dividing the Free State votes, in order to defeat the Republican Party by their three candidates ?

Did they not calculate in this way to carry the Election to Congress, where they would try to elect Douglas or Breckinridge by bribery, &c.?

Did not the Free State Party thereby receive warning of the base designs of the Slaveocrats for defeating them and continuing their despotism as before under the same Leader?

Did they not suffer from the barbarous despotism of the Party heretofore, sufficient to be warned of the future?

Did they not also become warned that every vote cast for any candidate except their own, will go in favor of Slavery, as it helps carry the Election to Congress?

Did not the democratic party afford the greatest good to the few slaveholders, instead of the greatest number of people?

Did not said Party become bribed, by the Slaveholders assisting to keep them in power, and allow their extension accordingly?

Did not the Slaveholders glory in Democracy, as it signifies Slavery and allows them to rule the Country with Northern Doughfaces?

Did not Douglas show by his cavils in favor of Slavery; saying he did not care whether they voted it up or down, &c.; and by his reverence for the Dred Scott Decision, that he feels as little regard for Freedom as a horse does for Astronomy?

Did he not receive slaves by his first wife, which he left with her Father and his two children, and favors the Dred Scott Decision that they may visit him?

Did he not show by all his Antecedents that he will still be in favor of Slavery and its extension, and will return with the Party, like the hog to his mire?

Did he not oversee the murderous assault on Senator Sumner by Brooks and Keitt, with evident satisfaction and gratulation?

Did not the barbarous influence which Slavery acquires, expose itself, even by females as well as males, in South Carolina, on their return home, by their plaudits and award of costly canes, &c.?

Did it not also expose itself soon after by said Keitt's outrageous threats to sack the United States Treasury, and commit other enormities, if defeated in that Presidential Election?

Did it not also expose itself by the slavers' demand of opening and continuing the African Slave Trade, and the actual smuggling of untold thousands of Africans and Chinese into Cuba and the slave states?

Also, in their many attempts to acquire Cuba for a Slave

State, and by favoring Fillibustering Expeditions there and to Nicaragua, Mexico, and other places to acquire more slave territory?

Also, by their breaking the Missouri Pledge, which guarded Kansas from slavery, and using great exertions to enslave it?

Also, by their continuing to refuse its admission as a Free State after having offered to admit it as a Slave State?

Also, by their many ruffian acts to prevent its settlement from the Free States, in blockading the Missouri River and the Iowa Route?

Also, by robbing several emigrant companies, in boats, &c., of their tents, arms and other baggage, which obliged many to return.

Also, by robbing and murdering many and hanging some marked as a warning, and making others flee and forsake their claims of Land in secluded places?

Also, by their obliging some large companies of emigrants to cut their way through the woods of Iowa State, in order to relieve the others, which caused the Missourians to relent, and allow the use of the River?

Also, by their forcing the Legislative Election in their favor, by crossing the river like an army, appointing their judges, controlling the election and coercing Gov. Reeder to give certificates of their election?

Also, by said usurpers legislating and enacting the Missouri Slave Code of Laws and others, to increase their despotism?

Also, by their tyranny and cival war, to compel the Free State people to abide their bogus, arbitrary laws, and the arrest and imprisonment of all those who refused or conspired against them a large number at one time?

Also, by their marching an army of ruffians from the Slave States with cannon, &c., to Lawrence, destroying the principal Buildings, Printing Presses, &c., robbing stores, and the farms of horses, cattle, &c., and shooting some of the residents?

Also, by one company of the ruffians afterwards taking up 12 men in different places, some with horses and wagons, and taking them to a secluded place, shot and robbed them all; one of whom recovering, informed of the infernal deed?

Also, by the ruffians continuing to harass them like savages, making forays into Kansas in planting time, robbing and stealing their horses, cattle, &c., so as to prevent them from raising provisions for their support, and obliged them to go armed for defence?

Did not said raids induce Brown to remove there with his sons, to assist the Free State men in their dubious contest?

Did not the ruffians take one of his sons prisoner and dragged him 30 miles behind a horse, in a hot sun, which rendered him insane and devoid of reason?

Did not Brown afterwards become exasperated on account of his son, and was at times insane himself, which finally occasioned his doom, together with several of his followers?

Did not the Free State men have good reason to employ some on guard, and such men as Lane, Montgomery, Brown, &c., to assist them?

Did not these men assist largely in wresting Kansas from slavery and preserving it to Freedom, by their arrangements and orders?

Did not people in the Free States assist those of Kansas by contributions of money, clothing and provisions, which were much wanted?

Did not the ruffians steal part of them, on pretence of being residents, and spirit them off into Missouri, &c.?

Did not a committee appointed by Congress to investigate the bogus election in Kansas go there and found it to be a great fraud, and that the Free State people were not bound by the bogus laws?

Did not Peirce and Buchanan appoint six different Governors for Kansas within five years, all of whom became Free State men (and were discharged) except the last one and he professes to be so.

Did not Missourians on seeing the evils of slavery, occasioned by the ruffians from other slave states, Revolutionize in favor of Emancipation, and have since elected an Emancipationist to Congress twice?

Did not Russia, on seeing the Evils of Serfdom Slavery in war, commence to reform the system by emancipating the Serfs since 1857, and will emancipate a large number during the present year, and ultimately the whole?

Did not England, on seeing the evils of Slavery in the Island of Jamaica, pay one hundred millions for their emancipation?

Did not slaveholders in the days of Washington, Adams and Jefferson consider slavery an evil, as appears by their correspondence and speeches on the subject?

Did not the increasing demand for slave produce and the debasing influence of its tendency to afford them ease and in-

dolence, gradually undermine their better feelings of humanity and justice?

Did not said indolence and the injustice of the system afterwards continue to increase their arbitrary barbarous disposition until the present time?

Did not said disposition assisted by bribery and other dishonesty, pervert our elections so as to allow them to rule the United States three-fourths of the time since their origin, and increase their dominions accordingly?

Did they not endeavor to rule at times with such arbitrary tyranny that our government by England was harmless in comparison, and have thereby shown enough of their injustice to warn us of the future?

Did not their attempts to prevent the election of Speaker in Congress twice, which delayed the action of the House two months each time, show their tenacious arbitrary disposition?

Did not the Free State party conduct commendable, while hindered and insulted by the Slaveocrats, during said delays, and afterwards passed all the laws they could, in contention with the Slavers?

Did they not assist, by the Covode Committee, to arrest the large frauds by government officials in many places?

Did they not cause the overbearing temper and threats of such men as Keitt and Pryor to relent and be quiet?

Did not Douglas traduce Clay, Webster and others, who advocated Northern sentiments of humanity and just principles, and did he not traduce the Republican Party for the same reason?

Did he not always oppose the Tariff and never voted in favor of it during his whole public life?

Did not Douglas, in his Speech at the Revere House in Boston, expose the evils of his conduct, by saying, — Ask your Representatives, why they did not do this thing and that thing in Congress; they reply: Because we had not time, on account of the Slavery Agitation?

Did he not do more than any other ten men to occasion said agitation, by being foremost in breaking the Missouri Pledge and his crusade with it; also by assisting to prevent the election of the Speaker, &c., which also delayed said Representatives over two months?

Did he not in his speech at Bunker Hill, say, — If we only leave the People of each State and Territory free to govern

themselves, without interference, there can be peace forever between the North and the South, the East and the West?

Did he not prevent that peace by interfering and trying to force the Lecompton Slave Constitution, and the English Bill on Kansas; also, by all his other crusades on Kasnas, as leader in the Senate?

Did he not also show by his speeches in other places since then, that they are alike deceptive, given to induce the belief that he is real anti-slavery, dyed in the wool?

Did not said speeches remind us of many of their speeches previous to the last presidential election; some of which, in Pennsylvania, represented Buchanan as in favor of free Kansas, the tariff, &c., as was inscribed on some of their flags; but Buchanan prevented both of those acts, by having the committee on territories, and the tariff, so constituted and arranged in the Senate, that they could not be done except in favor of slavery?

Did not their party, after trying in various ways since 1853 and 54 to extend slavery, but without success, finally become weather-beaten and mutinous, causing their ship to drift on the rocks and shoals of slavery, at Charleston, South Carolina, and become wrecked?

Does not the actions of the crew show they are yet relentlessly wrecked, one of whom threatens speedy Dissolution of the Union by South Carolina, &c., and the others go about slandering and misrepresenting those who prevented them from extending the vile institution of slavery?

Did they not always try to increase their Slave Dominions when they could and acquired New Mexico by conquest in 1847 and 1848, for slave extension, at the cost of 218 millions by the war, 15 millions by the treaty, and the priceless loss of many thousand lives. And the English government acquired the emancipation of one million slaves in 1834, at Jamaica, &c., for the cost of 100 millions?

Did not said democratic party show by refusing to admit Kansas as a free state, that as it joins New Mexico, they intend to make slave dominion of as much of it as they can, if they succeed in electing the next President?

Did they not favor the Fillibuster Walker who is now trying to form a colony in Nicaragua for importing slaves direct from Africa, &c., and thereby re-ship them to the slave states under more lawful guise; and will try to become annexed some time hereafter for the purpose of favoring slavery?

Did they not lately commence in Texas, as they did in Kansas, to exterminate and drive out those in secluded places, who are not in favor of slavery, by hanging, &c., on false accusations?

Did we not also have warning by these acts that they will continue the Irrepressible Conflict for slavery extension, if they elect the President?

Did they not at one time induce the belief that our laws did not allow the right of Petition on Slavery in Congress and the freedom of speech and freedom of the Press, &c., destroying several presses and murdering some of the Editors?

Did not J. Q. Adams nobly contend and sustain the right of Petition, of free speech and Press, amid their cries of Treason, &c.?

Did not this establish said rights, and relieve the disgusting and barbarous sight of chained gangs of slaves sold in the streets and District of Washington, &c.?

Did they not—and do they not—continue to oppose the tariff on foreign goods, such as are raised and made in the free States?

Did they not paralyze and check said business in the free States by nullifying the Tariff and reducing it so low that the country became glutted with foreign goods and drained of specie?

Did we not feel the effects of this, by the great depression and stoppage of business and the failures of all classes thereby, from 1836 to 1840?

Did they not have the Tariff so as to favor our manufacture of their cotton, &c.: but so as to depress and ruin most of our manufactories of woolen broadcloths, &c., some of which, the Bay State and the Middlesex Mills, cost from one to two millions each, together with others, 50 millions or more, causing a large suspension of that costly manufacture at different times, and consequenty a large importation of the same, of foreign manufacture?

Did not our mechanical classes conduct commendable, under all their trials and losses, to render us independent of other nations for our most costly necessaries, and have succeeded in furnishing most of them at about half the former cost?

Did they not by establishing and maintaining the mechanical business, increase the industry and wealth of the free states; so that instead of relapsing into barbarism, like the South, they induce emigration from there and from all other countries, who shun a slave state as they would an African settlement?

Did they not show by the untold millions of goods they have supplied, that, with a proper tariff, they will yet crown our Independence by supplying all the manufactured goods which we now import?

Did not slavers, in various ways, oppose those acts of progression in free nationality, and continue to increase slave nationality, by employing Ruffians to induce the African Tribes to war against each other and sell their prisoners to them as slaves?

Did they not also employ Ruffians to usurp and acquire more territory for slave power and to increase the value of their slaves; thus showing their tendency to tyrannical barbarism, instead of true progression and free nationality?

Did not slavery oblige large numbers of their residents, both old and young, who were not able to own and employ slaves, to remove to the Free States, where they enjoy Free Society, engaged in stores and various other ways.

Did not the existence of slavery and its degradation induce said residents to remove from it, when they would have staid there, together with the untold thousands who would have gone there, if those states were free?

Did not said migration together with the foreign one, overdo the want of labor in the Free States, at times, and occasion some of the poor to say,—We are worse off than the slaves, for they have work and we have none; the Africans and their masters have robbed us of work?

Did not our mechanical business employ many of them, and prove far better than shipping the material and employing foreign mechanics 3000 miles distant; thus obtaining such goods by 6000 miles transit, subject to disasters of the ocean, &c.?

Would not their system of allowing said foreign competition have been ruinous by paralyzing said business, and have served us as it has Spain, South America, Mexico, and other places?

Are not the slavers a cause of just reproach and shame for all their evil propensities, and like the ancient Goths and Vandals to rational freedom and happiness?

Are not many of their children, and the middling classes generally, induced to remove to the free states and not able to live in competition with their slaves?

Are not the slave states mostly extinct of them, and their places supplied by slaves, excepting Western Virginia, where it is mostly excluded by freemen, including Eli Thayer's mechanical townships?

Did not the slavers' proxy vote, of three for every five slaves, render them Barons and Lords of their slave dominions?

Are they not made proxy by their slaves, of two and a half millions votes in the elections, and arbiters of the votes of their 4,000,000 slaves, which they hold in terrorem over said slaves?

Are not those of the free states as justly entitled to three votes for every five of their cattle, as the slaves are estimated and disposed of as cattle, and many of them with less respect, by their masters?

Are not the elections in slave states carried by Baron slavers, who rob the working classes of sharing in them, and the elections in free states carried by the working class, and no robbery of freedom thereby?

Are not those of the free states the most prosperous and happy people on the globe; and the people of all other nations migrating to the free states, and shunning the slave states?

Are they willing to have said free states become enslaved, and robbed of their freedom by slaveholders and their ruffians?

Does not any one of common sense know that slavery makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and helps only those who are able to own the slaves and rob them of their labor and children?

Did they not know that all the free-working classes are more or less robbed thereby, and the fact that said classes remove from the slave to the free states proves this true?

Where will said classes seek a free country hereafter, if they allow this to be enslaved? Will they cross the Atlantic to the land of their forefathers in quest of freedom? Would such prodigal children be received there with open arms?

Would they seek freedom in the free land of Liberia, would the children of kidnappers be received there? Alas! for the ultimate condition of all those who are treacherous to freedom!

Were the original slaves from Africa thus guilty of assisting to their own fate, were they not kidnapped from their own native land by the slavers and robbed of their freedom?

Were they not confined to plantations and involuntary servitude during their life-time, subject to the lash, and robbed of their children when they could be sold?

Have not said slavers kidnapped many colored people from the free states, and robbed them of their freedom, as shown by the history of S. Northrop and others, who had the fortune to escape?

Have we not reason to think that many others like them have served and died in slavery, and that many others, like them, do now suffer and pine in slavery?

Have we not good reason to refuse office or favor to all those who uphold slavery, as they assist to increase slavery, and render labor involuntary and coercive over half the states.

Would not our native people have been settled and acclimated South if slavery had not existed, and have raised the same productions and to a greater extent?

Would not the soil have been far more productive by the culture of freemen, and the evils and extensions of Slavery have been prevented by the adoption of freedom?

Do not the poor and middling classes feel the effects of slavery extended over half the states, and together with the foreigners, live in the free states to avoid the evils of slavery?

Do not many of them suffer in consequence thereof, during the cold winter months, and feel that slavery at the South occasions poverty and slavery at the North?

Do they not consider that to extend slavery, excludes freedom and increases said evil, and that such extension over said territory would give slavery arbitrary power hereafter?

Do they not consider that such power would ultimately legalize slavery in the free states, and they would thereby have to commingle and compete for support with slaves?

Do they not consider that the rich would thereby be made richer, and the poor poorer, and degraded like the slaves?

Are not the young who are coming on the stage preparing their own destiny, either for weal or woe, and a large majority of posterity destined to ultimate degradation, if slavery prevails?

Are they willing to assist in this, and ultimately become like the serfs of Russia, degraded like slaves?

Are they not more willing to preserve our free nationality and institutions than those of slavery, and the equality of freedom than the inequality of slavery.

Are not the slaves subject to a wide difference of treatment in their servile employ, the house and body slaves often petted and treated with kind respect?

Are not the masses of them who work in the fields, made to feel the horrors of slavery, and often singled out and made to feel the tyranny of the overseers?

Are not the overseers more tyrannical when the master is absent, which is often the case, and most of them ruffian vagabonds, and frequently half intoxicated?

Will not our Great Western Railroad to the Pacific, pass through our North West Territory, and will it not look more commendable to see it settled with white people, than with slaves black as Africa?

Will not agriculture and villages, the arts and sciences, be fostered by freemen and disparaged by slavers, and will not the Colonization Society afford relief to those who become overstocked with slaves?

Does not the system of slavery render the land barren by undue cropping and exhaustion, and occasion them to extend over new territory, which likewise becomes blighted, as by the locusts of Egypt?

Did they not make several forays into Kansas, ostensibly to put down insurrection, &c., but fraudulently for getting in their settlers under the pay of armed soldiers to plunder, rob and drive out the free settlers of Kansas?

Did they not have foreigners with their ruffians, whom they put forward to shoot, murder and rob the free settlers of Kansas?

Did not the threat of their Champion, — We will subdue you, —warn us of their resolve to extend slavery over us, and make every rational freeman to spurn with indignation this infamous ruffian resolve?

Who of us will be a tyrant's slave?
And who will fill a traitor's grave?
Or who, of Freedom's sturdy race,
Will here permit such dire disgrace?
Who but vile Slave-ocrats and knaves,
Deserve the fate of such arrays?
Who more than knaves at Washington,
Should heed those loyal Scotch appeals anon?
Who more than they accede to slave behests,
Become the briber's servile dupes and guests?
Who more than such deserve disgrace,
From every one of Adam's race?
Who more than such will rue the day,
They tried to extend vile slavery?

Did not their sham Legislature make laws securing to their leaders the construction of railroads, cities, and other public improvements, which they may foist up to untold millions if they continue to rule the territory?

Have not the slavers committed the grossest injustice and despotism in our public, local and domestic affairs?

Have they not prohibited presses from favoring freedom and destroyed several of them, and established presses in favor of slavery; and do we molest them?

Have they not grossly insulted and murdered editors of papers for favoring freedom, and imprisoned individuals until death, on suspicion of aiding slaves to liberty?

Have they not imprisoned colored seamen while in their ports, and sold some of them into perpetual slavery?

Did not Massachusetts send an Agent to South Carolina, to argue the Constitutionality of said act, and the Carolinians deny his mission, and treat him with contempt, and threats of tar and feathers?

Did not Massachusetts at the same time send an Agent to Louisiana, who received like contempt?

When their colored people visit us, do we imprison them, except at their request?

When Col. Suttle allowed his slave Burns here, to test the Fugitive Law, did we not allow his liberty, and when he came for him, saying he was going to try our pluck, did we not allow his mission, and buy Burns' freedom?

When he flunked, and refused the $1,200, did we not allow them to depart with military escort?

When he afterwards sold him into slavery for $900, did we not again buy his freedom for $1,200, and is he not receiving education at Oberlin College as Missionary to those of his race?

Did not his ignorance show the want of education and the effects of slavery in stifling it?

Do not the slavers become accountable for the talents they hide by coercive slavery and ignorance, and deserve the sentence of him who hid his lord's talents, and of the unjust steward, &c.: Depart from me ye cursed, and go away into everlasting punishment, &c.?

Does not God require of all the increase of their talents, that he may receive his with usury?

Have they not lived by the coercive labor of slaves so long, that they have become like maniacs, as seen by their savage barbarities at Washington, and their unjust and cruel warfare in Kansas?

Have they not increased by coercive means from six states to fifteen states; and have been aggressive and hypocritical to the national liberty and freedom which we profess?

Have they not taken and made six states of Louisiana, which we bought of France for $15,000,000?

Have they not taken the Lion's share of all our public territory and usurped the whole?

Have they not taken Florida, which we bought of Spain for $5,000,000? Also, Texas, which cost by conquest and bonds twenty-seven millions? Also, New Mexico which cost by the war 218 millions, and by the Treaty 15 millions?

Have they not resolved to divide and make several more slave states of Texas and New Mexico? And lately usurped the last of our free territory, to rob it of freedom? Had they not pledged by satisfactory consideration that all should be free north of 36 degrees, which includes the said territory?

Have not the fifteen slave states 238,850 square miles more than the 16 free states? viz.: 15 slave states 851,450, and 16 free states 612,600. Have they not shown a disposition to rob our southern neighbors in like manner, and sacrificed all sense of justice to their idol, the slave institution? and disgraced our National character? Have we not good and righteous reasons for contending against their last act of aggression and usurpation? Would free emigration find an extension afterwards beyond the State of Missouri? Would the slavers not say, as they do now, we don't want a Free State so near us, and would soon maintain ascendancy, saying, — Thus far hast thou come, but no farther? Would they not afterwards usurp the power to legalize slavery over the free states as they chose, and ultimately subvert our Free, and substitute the Slave Institutions?

Would they not ultimately render the Free like the Slave States, the working classes like the Serfs of Russia, and thereby render the inequality of property far worse than in Russia?

Ought we not to take due consideration and counsel on this important subject, which casts all other political subjects into the shades of oblivion? Ought not all the free states to unite and contend in behalf of free nationality, and not allow the emissaries of slavery to divide them as heretofore? Are not said emissaries scattered all over the free states? Is not bribery and treachery in the camp?

Are not these some of their false assertions, to quell and stifle public indignation? Let slavery alone, it would have been abolished long ago if Abolitionists kept still.

Is it not notoriously false that said consummation has been delayed by what was said in favor of freedom, and against more slave states? Have they not always clung for support on their slaves, to maintain their indolence and rapacious injustice? *Q.* Are not the slaves happy? *A.* Yes, when excited to

mirth, being kept ignorant, and not conscious of their depravity. *Q.* Are they not well off, as those who work in factories and other prisons, &c.? *A.* Do not factory operatives obtain sufficient wages to live in good style, and many of them equal to their employers? Do they not work voluntarily where they please, without fear of the lash, or having their children sold? It is true that such of them as allow King Alcohol to enslave them, are an exception.

Q. Have they not a right to the slaves? *A.* Yes, the same as those who share and partake of other injustice and robbery.

Q. Are the slaves capable of education? *A.* Have we not specimens of their capacity for learning? Do not Frederick Douglass, and many others, prove they are superior to their masters? Does not Dr. J. S. Rock, now of Boston, who was free and not cramped by slavery show superior capacities, both as a Physician and Lyceum Lecturer?

Q. Are the slaves able to live farther north, in colder climate, to advantage or profit? *A.* Do we not find them scattered voluntarily over Canada, and many of the States, as far north as Maine and New Brunswick?

Q. Are not the Slaveholders liberal and generous in their dealings and trade? *A.* Do they not obtain the means of their slaves? and should they not bestow liberality on them?

Q. Slavery is decreasing, and would die out if left alone, and not agitated so much. *A.* Do they not occasion the agitation by usurping Kansas, &c., to make freedom die out?

Q. The Slave States will discontinue trade with the Free, if not allowed the extension. *A.* Do we estimate their trade equal to Freedom? Shall we sell our Birthright for pottage?

Do we not know they have been discontinuing our trade for many years, by substituting the foreign trade?

Do we not know they have established Factories, and thereby made domestic goods, by slave labor? Do we not know that the trade of our Western free states is far better than that of slave states? The slave states will dissolve the Union, unless you allow their extension? Do we not consider it more just and honorable to allow their separation, than their extension?

Do we deserve freedom if we allow said extension of their base institution and nuisance, which would deprive us of freedom? The Slaveholders hate Abolitionists and fanatics, Agitators, and disunionists, &c. Are those Abolitionists, &c., who merely contend against its extension into Kansas and Nebraska, which were pledged to freedom? Are not the slaves the

Abolitionists? And have they not good reasons for being so? Are not those who have tried to force slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, the fanatics, agitators, disunionists, &c., well deserving the execration, detestation and condemnation of the whole human race?

Are they not exposing the ruffian propensities, which slavery entails on its votaries, and do they not require a stop put to their extension, in order to restore their sanity, discretion and rationality? Do they not employ white men from the free states to oversee and breed their slaves, and do they not dismiss them when exhausted and employ others who are fresh?

Do we not find that slavery renders its owners Immoral, Inhuman and debased, as is seen in most of their doings?

Do they not discard all Preachers, except those who induce submission to slavery, and preach—Slaves, be obedient to your masters, for that is right in the Lord, together with other false assertions and perversions of the Bible?

Do they not thereby induce the slaves to believe that God ordained Slavery and their present condition. And most of them exclude Education and many of them Preaching of any sort? Did not Governor Wise's Letters to Dr. Adams and Dr. Stone, show how Slavery had debased him, and his previous conduct, concerning the challenge and shooting of Senator Cilley, &c., expose his reckless depravity?

Did not the Slavers reward those tokens of Loyalty to their base institution, by electing him a Governor of slavery?

Does not slavery deceive those who view it only on the South, or Sunny side, without reflection?

Does it deceive those who have the humanity to examine and see that the Shady side offsets and obscures the Sunny side, and exposes its light, hid under a bushel, showing their deeds are evil? Does this fulfil the Command, that all should let their lights so shine, as to glorify their Father in Heaven?

Do we not suffer the shame of having fellow-beings doomed to endless slavery and the lash, and by knowing and allowing this great injustice become shamefully accessory to the crime?

Do we not have reason to think that we know but little of its enormity in seclued places, which expose outer darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth?

Do not those who have experienced the reality, affirm this disgraceful and cruel fact, their histories and the writings of others expose such outrageous and reckless enormity?

Do not slavers deserve further condemnation, by their in-

trigues, to extend this great evil? Do they not now hold the reins of this Republic, by means of intrigue, bribery and deception? Have they not removed the free and put pro-slavery men in all our public offices? Have not these emissaries of slavery substituted others in many of our State and other offices? Have not those hired traitors to freedom exposed their partiality in favor of slavery, by trying to control public opinion in favor of extending slavery and their false assertions on the subject of slavery? Have they not also annoyed us by calling our manufacturers and mechanics, monopolists and aristocrats? Are those monopolists and aristocrats, who employ free labor with water and mechanical power?

Are not those the monopolists and aristocrats, who employ slave labor and monopolize human freedom, by rendering it enslaved? Are not many in the free states so depraved, that they allow stimulants to intoxicate and render them frivolous and inconsiderate? Are not such easily duped in favor of slavery, by the false reasoning of said emissaries? Are not many others also duped, by the base idea of ease and happiness in owning slaves? Are such conscious of the reality that they thus rob them of their dearest birthright, Relatives, Liberty and Independence? Are they conscious of the fact that they rob the labor of Freemen of its hire and dependence, and that all the working classes are thereby becoming more or less robbed? Are they conscious of the fact that slaves cost from $1000 to $2000, and but few, comparatively, are able to own and employ them? Are they conscious of the fact that some slaveholders become poor, sell out and work by hire; and if confined to a slave state, would be unable to recover their standing? Are we not unjust to allow so many to become duped by frivolous unconsciousness and swell the slave monster? Shall we allow the Reptile to crawl abroad as heretofore, charming other dupes to fall powerless in its slimy embrace, like smaller subjects of creation? Shall we allow this rapacious monster to traverse and encircle us all in his Anaconda grasp? Are we not bound by the records of our Fathers and Predecessors to allow him no extension, and commit suicide to our Independence and Freedom, if we commit this sacrilege?

Do we not justly honor their remembrance, by the yearly celebration of the Birth of our Liberty? Do we not deserve shame and disgrace from our Posterity, if we sacrifice the priceless Inheritance, and leave them in slavery?

Would not many of us live to see the time and realize its de-

grading Retribution: and would not shame and remorse induce us to call on the Hills and Rocks to fall and cover us, and our disgrace, from Posterity? Would not most of our posterity become poor and degraded serfs, like those of Russia, and many in the slave states? Would not the serfs and slaves ultimately become so numerous as to assert and acquire their freedom?

Would not the slaves have done this heretofore, were they assured that the free states would not interfere? Would the slavers have this safeguard, if they monopolized the free states with their subjects? Would not indignation and revolution subvert slavery and let the enslaved go free?

Are there not signs that the present Drama has been acted before in this country? Are not the remains of ancient fortified Towns and Forts, in the central parts, significant of it?

Are not those the places of refuge, where the slavers and their allies perished, contending against freedom? Are not the records and remembrance of their history justly obliterated and lost in oblivion? Are not the aborigines of North and South America the descendants of serfs and slaves? Are they not true representatives of what slavery and ignorance entails on the human race? Are not those Ruins significant of the injustice of the Age in which they were erected?

Are not we of the present Age deserving of like fate if we relapse into like degradation? Do we not receive the ridicule and reproach of other nations by our hypocrisy to freedom and duplicity to slavery? Do not some at the North, who have relatives at the South, seek to palaver, and favor slavery?

Do such fulfil the commands, Deal justly with all men, if thy brother transgress, reprove him, &c.? Do they justly consider the punishment denounced by the ALMIGHTY on transgressors and evildoers? And do they not become an accomplice in the crime; — by aiding and encouraging it?

Do they consider that by assuming to render a few happy, they render thousands unhappy? Also, that equal rights and privileges are justly due to all human beings, and that by conceding this, both masters and servants would be far better off?

Do they not find it *uphill work*, to torture the Bible in favor of their base institution, and do they find any consistent argument to sustain such outrageous absurdity?

Do they not frequently obtain forgiveness and favor of their slaves by allowing them presents and privileges, and do they justly recompense them in this way, for robbing and selling their children and relatives? Do the slaves, thereby, have any

heirs or relatives, with whom to bequeath their effects, which thereby revert to their masters, together with the toil of their lives? Do they not publish deceptive song books, to induce the belief that their slaves are happy? Do they not require some of them to dress in good style, when visited by people of the free states? Do they not require them to perform various active and expert evolutions when offered for sale?

Do they not endeavor to keep them in such ignorance, that they hardly know the meaning of liberty? Do they not guard and restrict intercourse with their slaves by people of the free states? Do they not enact despotic laws of the blackest dye, to sustain their base institution? Do they not boast they will extend slavery where they please and will raise 100,000 men, to meet the North, if necessary? Do they consider their slaves would make good soldiers, in such cause and contention?

Do they imagine that the free states will abide and extend such nuisance and bragadocio? Did not God command us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, and also ordain, that we should earn our bread by the sweat of the brow? Did he expect us to do this by enslaving our fellow beings to involuntary and coercive servitude, and did He not denounce woe on all those who pervert His commands and ordinances? Did He not give us the ox, the horse, the camel, &c., to assist our labor; also, the capacity to employ mechanical and water power to do it? Is it not lawful, just and honorable to employ these substitutes for our labor? Is it not unlawful, unjust and dishonorable to employ coercive slave labor?

Is not slavery far the greatest wrong in this country and a great disgrace to any civilized community, and are we not all accessory to the fact, and guilty if we allow of its extension?

Are we unconscious of the condition of our country, in regard to rational freedom being on the verge of slavery?

Are we not bound by the ties of Christianity to check this mighty evil? Did not Henry Clay set an example, which would make a beginning of the end? Did he not emancipate his slaves after the ages of 25 and 28, with education, &c., to sustain themselves? Did not this act of justice go far to offset the previous injustice? Could not others be induced to emancipate their slaves in a similar way? Could they not all be induced to do it by raising the prices of slave produce?

Is not the usual price of cotton and other slave produce far below its intrinsic value? Is there a rational free person who would not pay one-half more than the usual prices for such

produce? Would they not feel more than compensated, by the consciousness of doing so great an act of charity? Would not all, including the slavers, enjoy like satisfaction, by such emancipation? Would not the slaves, by education and anticipation of freedom become ambitious? Would they not thus become more intelligent, capable, serviceable and becoming?

Would they not ultimately become assimilated, as they have already commenced, many becoming white, of all shades, some white as their masters? Are they not capable, with common education, to take care of themselves, and some of them self-taught sufficient to do it and obtain a good living in Canada and some of our states? Would not the gradual emancipation enable the master and servant to contract afterwards, if they wished, and each have the liberty to contract with those whom they liked best? Would not such servants, by having wages, do far more and better work and without a driver? Would not all humanity rejoice for the emancipation of those unfortunate beings and our Country become quiet, by enjoying equal rights and rational freedom? Would not God grant our desire, if we all act in accordanee with it?

Is it not incumbent on us to renew our National Administration soon, and to elect Rulers who will relieve and correct the outrageous abuses we have suffered in Kansas, &c., from the slavery power, during past administrations? Did not the Democratic Party, for fear of being defeated by the Republicans, nominate three candidates for President, viz.: — Bell, Douglas, and Breckinridge, thereby to divide the votes so as to prevent election by the people, and carry it to Congress, where they will try by bribery, &c., to elect their President and continue the slavery extension warfare as before? Did not their First Nomination of Bell and Everett secure those who had been loyal in their cause, by acting and voting in favor of slavery when in Congress; also, by now helping to elect Douglas members to Congress; — also, by employing for their Organs such papers as the Boston *Courier*, &c., which have ever libelled and traduced the Republican Party, by misrepresentation and falsehood?

Did not their Second Nomination of Douglas and Johnson also show they have got good loyal subjects, who have ever acted and will continue to act in favor of slavery, rolling it for the present as a sweet morsel under the tongue?

Did not their Third Nomination of Breckinridge and Lane complete their scheme, and will obtain most of the slave states votes, while their other two candidates will obtain as many

votes in the free states as they can, thereby trying to prevent election by the people and take their chance in Congress?

Did not said nomination show that every vote given for either of the above three parties will go in favor of slavery and its extension. But every vote given for Lincoln and Hamlin will go in favor of Freedom, and against the extension of slavery. Did not the Republican Party in nominating Lincoln and Hamlin as their candidates, select good, capable, honest men, whose known public character, speeches, and history are a sufficient testimony that they have just progressive principles and will not favor slavery's degradation and barbarism, like Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas & Co.?

Did not the Platform of Principles which they accepted conform to those of the Fathers of this Republic, viz.: — To afford the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people? Did not the Democratic party pervert said principles by affording the greatest good to the few slaveholders and their emissaries? Does not Lincoln's history and speeches show that he is capable and will perform the presidential duties with justice and honesty? Did he not beat Douglas in the Illinois Election of 1858, by 4085 majority of the people's votes, but by the unjust apportionment of the 40 democratic members to 606,000 inhabitants, and the 35 republican members to about 700,000 inhabitants, Douglas was elected by the legislature?

Did he not study and become an able lawyer in 1836 & 37?

Did he not become elected and serve as member of Congress in 1847 & 48, and as a member of the Illinois Legislature four different times of two years each? Did he not serve as Captain of a Company in the Black Hawk War of 1833, and still owns the land acquired by his warrant for the same?

Did not all his antecedents show that he is the Man for the Place and that Place is for the Man—and where we will put him? Does not H. Hamlin's history show that he is capable of performing the duty of Vice President impartially and faithfully? Also, that he was elected Governor of Maine in 1856, and that he has been elected Senator to Congress three times, in all 14 years, and previously as Representative to Congress twice, four years, and as a member of the Maine Legislature six years, and its speaker three years during said time; also, that he previously studied law and is an able lawyer? Does not history show that he is the Man for the Place, and the Place is for the Man—and where we will put him?

LINCOLN SONG.

For Lincoln now our candidate,
To place him in the Chair of State,
He 's true as steel, an honest man,
Show us a better if you can.
Corruption rules our plundered land,
Favor and fraud go hand in hand,
Then give us honest Abe and Hamlin too,
To raise our stranded Ship of State in view,
With stalwart men the deck to take,
Much better deeds they will relate.
We spread our Banners to the sky,
For National rights to testify,
Our's is the creed of Washington,
North, South, and East and West are one.
There's Kansas knocking at the door,
Her plundered rights we must restore;
Then give us honest Uncle Abraham,
To guide our Ship of State to land,
With Hamlin and a gallant crew,
To give the plunderers their due.

A CAMPAIGN TRACT FOR 1864.

[Extract from A. H. Stephens' Speech in Georgia, Jan., 1861.]

WHAT REASONS CAN YOU GIVE TO YOUR COUNTRYMEN OR OTHER NATIONS, TO JUSTIFY SECESSION ?

When we of the South demanded the slave trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

But do you reply, that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements! As individuals and local communities they may have done so, but not by the sanction of government; for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again, gentlemen, look at another fact: When we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of Slavery, have

they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, or the vindictive decree of a univeral emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow?

But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive department. So of the judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the Free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required, so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the Legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding Presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the general government. Attorney-generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers, we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the Free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's market for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers filling the Executive department; the records show for the last fifty years, that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-

thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic.

Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest; it is that of revenue, or means of supporting government. From official documents, we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of government has uniformly been raised from the North.

Look at another necessary branch of government, and learn from stern statistical facts how matters stand in that department. I mean the mail and post-office privileges that we now enjoy under the general government, as it has been for years past. The expense for the transportation of the mail in the Free States was, by the report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1860, a little over $13,000,000, while the income was $19,000,000. But in the Slave States, the transportation of the mail was $14,716,000, while the revenue from the same was $8,001.026, leaving a deficit of $6,115,735 to be supplied by the North for our accommodation, and without it we must have been entirely cut off from this most essential branch of government.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition, — and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of *Right*, *Justice*, and *Humanity?* And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon.

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century, is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION.

Our nation has been ruled by the slave institution
Three-fourths of the time since our English Revolution.
When the slavers last found they had lost their election,
They basely revolted by rebellious disunion secession.

If the slavers were allowed to divide this nation,
Our travel and great river trade would have molestation;
They holding the Gulf and outlets of all our great rivers,
Hold our intercourse and trade to many other regions.

We are therefore called to the Southern tented field
To help suppress and make this vile rebellion yield.
Our cause is truly just without a doubt or fear,
With firm resolve we freely join our host, a volunteer.

Slavery has doomed us to the present hostile ruthless state,
Its many shameful barbarous deeds are sickening to relate.
With due regard we leave our friends and others here,
And with loyal zeal we march to the foe — a volunteer.

Slavery has urged them to this rebellious civil war
Between the North and South; its rapine heeds no law.
Relying on superior strength and justness of our Cause,
We contend with this rebellion to restore our sacred laws.

May other Nations shun our present dire and dismal state,
And be aware of Slavery's doom before they are too late,
Or have strife and Civil War, their freedom to protect,
And many slaughtered thousands attest its dire effect.

May Slavery's arbitrary power, be soon removed afar,
And we relieved from its relentless strife and civil war;
"Then sound the loud timbrel over Slavery's dark sea,
Fair Freedom has triumphed, her people are free."

Serfdom and Slavery have in judgment passed the stage;
Alexander and Lincoln are greatest heroes of the age.
May their names be recorded on the pages of fame,
And all nations hereafter will reverence the same.

When this Slavery war is ended, and peace restored again,
May heaven secure the servants free of vile dishonest men!
May each one be required to do his just appropriate task,
And like us have due learning and payment for the past!

All loyal men do justly hail the Emancipation,
And freely accept the offered pay for compensation.
Masters and servants are ever free to have release,
And each, like us, contract with whom they please.

Those who have dealt justly with their slaves
May expect to retain their allegiance all their days;
But those who deal unjustly, harsh, and severe,
May expect their servants to leave and engage elsewhere.

The warm clime of the South, with laws free of disgrace,
Will ever concentrate, and employ the unfortunate race.
The vile thraldom of slavery is the only just cause
Of their past and present flight to enjoy freedom's laws.

May we all then conform to the divine command,
And allow unto others their just honest demand!
All Labor and Color is free and in just repute;
And that of the African not like the dumb brute.

Those who did not sell the freedom of their slaves,
From their vile wilful neglect or any other delays,
After the three-months notice to consider the same,
Did then lose the chance, and the cost was saved.

Any time thereafter they may act their own pleasure,
And escape from their masters at their own leisure.
No Fugitive-slave Law will ever arrest their career,
From the thraldom of slavery to freedom elsewhere.

Who would not prefer the shirt produced by free labor
To the one whose material is extorted from slave labor.
Those who prefer slave labor shirts, and many there be,
Should serve with the slaves until glad to be free.

Who would be so base as betray our fair, free domain,
To become like the South, or Cuba of slavery fame,
With slave-Baron Rulers, and their ruffian knaves,
Like Cuba, the 4 largest own $\frac{1}{3}$ the Isle, and 20,000 slaves.

May our future repute have influence far and remote,
And be appreciated by others of vile Slavery report.
May Spain free her Cuba of the Slavery dominion,
And all others likewise have Freedom and Union.

The African shores will then be free to civilization,
And relieved of the slaveholders' kidnapping nation.
The African coasts will then require no blockade,
And save to the nation the millions thus needfully paid.

The slave-ships will then find much better employ
Than to traverse the ocean, and poor Africa annoy;
The sufferings of thousands Africans thrown in the sea,
Are recorded by Him who wills all to be free.

The Chinese ports will then be free of annoy
From vile kidnapping slavers, their people to employ,
Who induce them on board and into their holds,
Cut off their long hair and make them Creoles.

Slave auctions will then have had their long time,
And the slavers compelled to live more divine;
The wail of affliction for lost children and friends
Will be hushed in repose by emancipation's just ends.

Slave representation got by three for every five slaves
Will not prevail in our Congress, as in past days,
To rule our free nation in favor of slavery, as before;
And emancipation's free subjects will allow it no more.

The fair clime and soil of the South will be free to all,
And become Sister States again, at freedom's just call.
The vile minion of Slavery may sound its last dirge
As the vile Slave institution leaves its last verge.

May we all be united, and assist altogether,
To banish political strife, and contention forever!
Our produce and commerce, as in past times,
Will cross the wide ocean to far-distant climes.

King Cotton's subjects hereafter will be free of disgrace,
Become freemen like us, and have their own place:
They will then in the marriage relation justly agree,
And preserve their own children from the auction free.

His subjects have worked long to acquire his fame,
And most justly deserve to have freedom again;
They will be loyal and industrious to keep his domain
From the vile rule of kidnapping slaveholders again.

His officials, once famed as being smart and chivalrous,
Are degraded by Slavery, and become basely rebellious:
They occasioned the revolution by their unjust collisions,
But will have their just rights by loyal allegiance.

The Slavers tried hard to enslave our Kansas domain,
Created strife and civil war to accomplish the same;
Had they succeeded and got their slave representation,
They and their bribed allies would ever ruled the nation.

The allies of Slavery and their fillibustering hounds
Will cease their vile raids to extend Slavery bounds;
Our bordering neighbors will then be free of invasion,
And relieved of disturbance from the Slaveholders' nation.

Southern outrages on Northern citizens will die away,
And, like tales of the past, have had their own day.
The North and the South will then be free of restraint;
Exchange their wares and sentiments without complaint.

Their prognostic black-books and names will avail no more
To discontinue their trade and to make us deplore;
Such mean foolish proscription will soon be forgotten,
And the blank-books required to register the Cotton.

Peon serfdom in Texas and New Mexico will cease avail;
Freedom and just equal rights will again there prevail.
Their domains will be rescued from the slaver's vile rule,
And settled by civilized people of Freedom's own school.

When Slavery is banished from off our lands,
And our National Congress relieved of its clans,
Legislation will then have the longed-for exemption
From the irrepressible conflict of slavery contention.

Our eagle and full constellation will then soar aloft,
Free of contention from the present rebellious effort.
Slavery will then be repealed, and free from disgrace
Our present Civil War and the unfortunate race.

Emancipation and Abolition, with their kindred names,
Will be contented then to cancel all their claims.
Slavery and barbarity, with all their kindred names,
Henceforth may be content to cancel all their claims.

Columbia hereafter will then in true glory arise,
And be queen of the world, and child of the skies.
Freedom will yet be decreed over earth's wide domain,
And the sages of science will reverence the same.

All nations will then be free from oppression,
And the Goddess of Freedom improve their condition.
Her emblem of freedom will sail round the poles,
With Justice and Freedom inscribed on its folds.

After this vile slavery conflict is hushed in repose,
And our Great Western Railroads unite the two coasts,
Our midland domain will be settled by civilization,
And the wild aborigines become domestics of the nation.

After this disunion and secession have ceased to delay,
The wealth of the Nation will traverse and sail each way;
Our agriculture and mechanical trade will have no delay,
As the eastern and western shores are markets each way.

The foreign emigration will then, as in past times,
Seek land on our shores and help settle our climes.
May peaceful prosperity ever prevail from shore to shore
And disunion acts of secession disturb us no more.

May each one who contends to free the nation of shame
Have their names recorded on the fair pages of fame,
That names of the dead and living be kept from oblivion!
By kindred and countrymen and all others while living.

When hereafter we celebrate the birth of our Nation,
May we do just honor to our great emancipation!
Also to those who contended to acquire the just fame;
And sound requiem dirges to the heroes thus slain.

May their kindred relations be kindly remembered by all,
And all needful assistance freely rendered at call!
May their loss be restored by fortune's kind favor,
And the gratitude of the Nation will assist altogether!

Freedom's laws have long been perverted, and at low stand,
But will yet have respect, and triumph at Justice's demand.
How long, just freedom, thou hast been subject to delay!
Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, with the welcome day.

We feel the effect of enslaving the Millions of African race
By the cost of rebellion, and their freedom to replace;
The present and future generation will make the restitution,
Like the seven years war, of our English revolution.

We all must share a part in this just retribution
For allowing the extension of the slave institution;
Our posterity yet unborn will share in the same,
And our records of the cause expose the shame.

As our future generations shall pass this stage,
And the annals of time increase with the age,
Our history will bear the vile slavery shame,
And the records of antiquity reveal the same.

After long future ages of time have passed away
And the long reign of oblivion holds its dark sway,
Like such ruins of the past, now obliterated by time,
Our ruined internal defences will reveal a great crime.

ADDITION.

The Demon of Slavery has ever urged the Southern mind
For extending their slavery domain, and controlling power,
Thus by having more territory and its influence combined,
They governed our nation most of the time by slavery power.

The slavers by ruling were induced to indulge a hateful spite
On Northern men who did business in their slave domain,
And those they found averse to slavery's unjust cruel right;
Some tarred and feathered, others never came home again.

Slavery was treated too forbearing, and free to its claim,
Which caused us sorrow, by trouble it made in later years,
And became us to treat it more defiant and expose its shame,
As shown by Sumner, Burlingame, Wilson, and compeers.

The slavers, Brooks, Keitt, Prior, Wigfall, and their compeers.
Very few of whom were competent to answer a civil speech,
Resort to ruffian talk, Clubs, and Duels to excite our fears,
Club Sumner most dead, challenge Burlingame & Wilson each.

The Slavers exulted in their deeds of shameful disgrace,
And our Sumner suffered two long years, his health to gain;
Burlingame offered to meet his foe, who flunked the place,
And our Wilson by honorable argument put his foe to shame.

Free Kansas, suffering for years by slavery rule, caused pity,
Slavers prisoned and murdered its freemen to enslave its soil,
Plundered their stock, destroyed the best of Lawrence City,
And lately burnt it again, murdering its people in savage style.

When the slavers commenced to organize their Texas domain,
They tried to exterminate those who favored freedom's ways,
Poisoned their wells, burnt their houses, their hay and grain,
Also hung their minister, and many others to end their days.

The Slavers are criminal by traffic in human flesh and blood,
Become taught in savage deeds of cruelty shameful to relate,
Neglect their education, and all acquirements tending to good,
Relapse into vile degradation which tends to insure a sad fate.

The Slavers by contention had increased their states domain
From seven to fifteen, and equal to twenty of average size,
Thus having one-fourth more than the free states contain,
And by slavery, bribery, &c., ruled our nation likewise.

The Slavers not satisfied with their present domain,
Many parts of which, they never settled or improved,
Like vandals, they have tried other places to claim,
For spreading their slaves and have freedom removed.

Slavers have contended that the slaves like their masters,
And prefer their present conditions, before any others;
But their past and present migration prove their disasters,
By slavery, oppression, and the wrongs of their owners.

Their slaves fled to Canada to escape from oppression,
Obtain freedom for themselves, and for their posterity;
The slavers declared war, to obtain their possession,
On pretence of seamen impressment and other austerity.

They aftewards caused the Canada revolts for like fates
To annex it to our nation in vile slavery, oppression;
California and Kansas, they tried to maks slave states,
And their bordering territories use for slave progression.

Those disappointments caused their revolt and secession,
Involving the whole nation in this disgraceful civil war,
Which is hateful to those, who live free from oppression,
And abhorrent in the barbarity occasioned by slave law.

The evils they have occasioned by their slave institution,
Have, and will ever cause oppression while it exists;
The wars we have suffered, since our English revolution,
Have all had their origin by the slaver's vile instincts.

Their lust for ruling our country by slave presentation,
That they and their pet allies may enjoy indolent life,
Has ever created contention and strife in our nation,
And should induce us to unite and contend for the right.

We feel assured of contending in favor of a good cause,
To free us and posterity from vile slavery, oppression,
May the Lord help us to unite and revise our laws,
That we may have peace and repose through our nation.

Slavery will then be repealed by mutual public consent,
The North and the South unite and enjoy better times;
All parties will join and honor the great event,
And labor be free of coercion in all our climes.

Vile Slavery, which has been the bane of civilized life,
In our Southern States, and over half our wide domain,
After being removed by civil war and contentious strife,
Will be remembered as causing great trouble and pain.

Migration will then incline to settle the Southern States,
When free of Slavery, and governed by laws more divine,
People will settle those productive lands without restraints,
And the colored race ever concentrate in their clime.

May our future public transactions all tend to peace,
Be free of contentions, and their base kindred strife;
We may thus live united while our life has a lease,
And our posterity by example will continue such life.

Pierce, Buchanan, and Davis have performed good deeds,
By furnishing good reasons to annul the slave institution;
May they all be duly recompensed by just, honest meeds,
And fully reconciled in loyalty to our free Constitution.

May Heaven guard us from foreign strife or intervention,
And soon bring this rebellious war to a righteous close.
May foreign nations not be urged by selfish temptation,
To assist enslaving the human rate, for any selfish cause.

May our National men be inspired by Him who guides
The Heavens and Earth in His august, majestic sway;
Nations will then respect our just and honest rights,
And our future peaceful happiness have endless day.

From Heaven our Washington looks anxious down,
And with sorrow sees our Nation being riven,
The one he plucked from Briton's royal crown,
The one for which his useful life was given.

He seems with looks and tones imploringly to say,
My children pause, and cease your rebellious strife,
Do not enslave or oppress the weak in any way,
Unite in mutual peace and live more quiet life.

We have long sought to prevent oppressing the weak;
Likewise to preserve our unity and peace in so doing;
They urged us reluctant into this war in order to seek
And attain their darling, ardent desire of undoing.

We have made all honorable offers of pacification;
Also, conducted the war with reserve to attain the end;
They have scorned and traduced us by false accusation,
And seem willing for extermination, the Union to rend.

We suffered from Slavery too much to allow the demand,
Which would let them organize extension as they please;
They would prepare and continue extension over the land,
Being assisted by bribed allies, thus enslaved by degrees.

We should thus become degraded by the consequent life,
And relapse into vile degradation like those of the South,
Our nation would have frequent warlike barbarous strife,
And deserve retribution worse than famine and drouth.

We feel an ardent desire to avert such dire degradation,
The fond hopes of higher destiny yet inspires our mind.
Our Forefathers tried to control and limit slave station,
When its evils were nothing like the present combined.

It has grown like a cancer sore on our fair, free domain,
Checking and restraining freedom in its savage-like way;
Broke the best constitution and laws ever made, in twain,
Disgraced the nation, and steeped the land in bloody affray.

High Heaven's just laws and decrees will yet be fulfilled;
Slavery and all other wickedness receive their reward;
Our Nation will yet be redeemed, and freedom upheld,
By the strong arm of Liberty, its guardian the Lord.

Liberty, Union, and Justice, will then take the helm,
And guide our Ship of State in a free, progressive way;
May peace, prosperity, and happiness preserve our realm,
From slavery, and slavers be punished during their day.

May our Ship of State hereafter ride in a tranquil sea,
Its emblem Union, Liberty, and Justice, its mission divine;
Such helmsmen will cause no commotion, and all to be free,
Make its harbor and mission quite welcome in every clime.

RETRENCHMENT.

Retrenchment now and ever is the need of the time,
Both the old and the young should together combine,
To lay by their hard earnings for use in future need,
They will then be acceptable, and reward the good deed.

By having them safely deposited on interest with arrears,
They will gain while you sleep and double every ten years;
Many are so inconsiderate they spend what they earn,
Careless and thoughtless of the future no prudence do learn.

Instead of attending good reading, to improve their minds,
Spend their time and money in vain doings of many kinds,
In drinking and gambling saloons, and burlesque slave acts,
Some become slaves to their vices and in poverty like rats.

Avoid such amusements as lead to vice and degradation,
Which would in due time occasion ruin to the nation,
Show that you have resolution to stop such inclination,
Shun the Devil's tools and art which lead to temptation.

Be sober and industrious, economical, honest, and wise,
Others by your influence and fortune will do likewise;
The heavy expense incurred by this vile secession war,
Should induce all to enconomize and pay according to law.

Buy your necessities of those who are free of secession,
And just on principles of humanity and free progression,
Favor only those who shun evil and take good heed
To save by prudence and economy against future need,

You will thus not help create those vain amusements,
Or lead others to engage in such traffic and vile nuisance,
They will then seek more honorable life in other vocation,
And not ruin and disgrace many people of the nation.

Such dissipation has done much to cause degradation,
Create the present civil war and disgrace to the nation.
Its terrible ruthless results will be warning to us all,
To avoid evil habits and shun retribution's just call.

The past and future cost of this rebellious civil war
Will be registered and paid hereafter according to law;
Our revenue tariff and public lands will pay their share
The tax on this and future posterity will close the affair.

Rememberance of its origin will then exist with only few,
As most of our present generation will have bid it adieu.
Our history will ever show that slavery was the cause,
And warn our posterity to shun it by just equal laws.

May we all be united hereafter in freedom's just ways,
Prove by conduct and principles we enjoy better days,
Ever be mindful to shun evil habits and take good heed
To save by prudence and economy against future need.

By so doing we acquire wealth and good reputation,
Which will insure any reasonable desire or anticipation.
Our nation will thereby acquire a character and station
Superior in comparison to any, or every other nation.

We shall then redeem our present shame and disgrace
Which the future oblivion will in due time efface:
By being united in a free and wise prudential course,
Keep clear of contention, be happy and free of remorse.

May we all use endeavor to attain such high station,
And He who rules our destiny will favor our nation.
Our future good fortune will then be sure of fruition —
Peace, prosperity and happiness will be our condition.

We shall then be united for our mutual public good,
Approach towards perfection, and more near our God.
May we all now unite in this great reformation,
And the Ruler of us all will redeem our nation.

Slavery, the cause of contention, will then be removed,
And we all live united hereafter in friendship improved.
Party names should no more help cause our disunion;
May we have but one party, that party named Union.

Our union friendship will peaceful happiness combine,
Inspired by loyal union feeling in hearts more divine;
Old party names and fogyism to oblivion will be cast,
And we live happy and contented regardless of the past.

We may thus remain united in our future career,
And enjoy better times if we the past keep clear.
May we ever live respectful of God's sacred laws,
Conform to his will, shun evil habits and wars.

PRESIDENTIAL.

We spread our Banners forth that all may see,
The Union Emblem of just, honest rights and liberty;
Our standard bearers are loyal men of high repute,
Lincoln and Johnson, of whom there's no just dispute.

They have contended rebellion in its barbarous den,
Assisted by freedom's strong, loyal, ardent, sturdy men,
As yet the rebels are tenacious of their slavery right,
And being exterminated by continuing the wicked fight.

They have refused to sell the freedom of their slaves,
Would retain slavery and its institution all their days;
But God in justice has denounced their wicked deed,
And by just retribution warns them to take good heed.

We are bound to unite in feedom's just, holy cause,
Support those men who uphold just, progressive laws,
Give them ardent, influential help and meed of votes,
Show we appreciate loyal conduct and good reports.

Abraham Lincoln has done an arduous, trying task,
By striving to suppress Rebellion over three years past,
And deserves to be honored for the next four years,
By the union of all parties, with cheer upon cheers.

Andrew Johnson, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, a slave State,
Strove hard to prevent rebellious secession's direful fate,
But slave barbarians succeeded in their sacrilegious deeds,
And his just loyalty well deserves our nation's meeds,

May we all unite in their election with harmony bliss,
Be sundered from slavery and its vile deeds of wickedness,
May peace and happiness ever crown our kindred States,
And the Ruler of all continue the same to the latest dates.

Our experience in Slavery has been long and severe,
Will teach this and future generations Slavery to fear;
May foreign nations take warning of its destructive end,
And ever shun it, as the greatest evil they can contend.

Slavery will then be extinct in every land and clime,
Human labor be free, exalted, and much more divine,
Sufferings by coersive degradation will cease to exist,
And just freedom triumphant will ever be blessed.

OUR CANDIDATES.

As President Lincoln has received the almost unanimous nomination of the National Union Party for another term of four years from March 4, 1865, all good citizens should unite in considering such unanimity as auspicious of the future. It has devolved on Mr. Lincoln to conduct the Government while contending with the greatest Rebellion on record. He has followed Scripture advice, by asking counsel of wise men, and called the Governors of all the loyal States in session several times, at Washington, together with our other greatest Statesmen and Jurists, all of whom advised to contend and suppress the rebellion; also Ex-President Buchanan wrote to that effect. He has offered to pay for the freedom of their slaves, and since then made other offers of reconciliation and peace; but the Rebels yet seem determined to hold one-half the States in rebellion and slavery, and unless we are willing they should do this, and eventually succeed by help of their allies to extend Slavery over the country as they had commenced, we should

unite as one man in favor of continuing our President in office; also of electing Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. He has rendered us under peculiar obligations to him, by being foremost in his exertions to prevent and suppress Rebellion and Secession. He has been Senator to Congress ten years, and Governor of Tennessee six years, and has ever been a loyal union man. His long experience and good reputation will render him duly appreciated by a large majority of voters in the United States. As other candidates are being offered in opposition, we should all unite in the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and in rendering them all the assistance in our power to suppress this unjust, wicked rebellion. Our influence and exertions should soar far above old party ties and serve to inspire a union of justice and freedom from slavery and its pernicious consequences. Let no unmanly sensitiveness to the tumults of partisan strife cause us to become again the victims of a villainous Slavish Rule, which had latterly become intolerable, and occasioned our late revolution of government and consequent civil war. We had often allowed bad men to select candidates for office and permitted bad men to get into office, until office had become an engine of corrupt depravity. The great strength we have shown since then proves that we might have prevented the calamity had we been duly zealous in selecting and putting good men into office. There are many who take no interest in primary meetings for selecting candidates, which is akin to treason, and has occasioned the past and present evils. The truth is that good men may rule the country, and rule every State and town, if they will act their whole part. They should pray for the country and assist in the first duties for its behalf, to help render their prayers effectual and prove their sincerity. If those who profess to be good people fail to see their duty and fail to do it, let them have no whining hereafter, but if they suffer the consequence, acknowledge the justice which makes slaves of fools. May the base idea of ease, indolence and happiness by owning slaves and selling their children to slavery, be justly punished in every civilized nation, by Him who has set before all, good and evil, and endowed them with free agency, regarding those who choose evil as He did those of Sodom and Gomorrah, deserving of just retribution according to their deeds.

As most of the opposition party seem inclined to favor the Rebels, this election will show whether we are in favor of exterminating Slavery, or of allowing its continuance and exten-

sion over the country as before, until all who are not able to own slaves will have to work in competition with slaves, become degraded and subject to the arbitrary rule of slave-owners and their overseers, which rule has been some relaxed by their desire to induce settlers from other States and countries, many of whom they would exterminate if opposed to Slavery, and thereby have compelled them to be loyal. It is probable that one-third, and perhaps one-half their army is composed of such men, who frequently desert and try to seek our protection from worse than slave bondage.

If our opponents succeed in electing George B. McClellan,
They will probably continue the Slave Institution as before,
Make him tread in the footsteps of Pierce and Buchanan,
And all become subjects of Slavery Rule worse than heretofore.

ON THE CHICAGO SURRENDER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?
And crouch before Treason, make freedom a lie!
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay,
And the rags of his black banner dropping away!
Strike the flag and honors our nation has won,
And her brave bird from his home in the sun!
He 's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword,
And a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured;
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast
The knave who stands wav'ring till peril is past;
But he who submits when the thunders have burst
And our victory dawns, is of cowards the worst.
Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak,
That Treason so shamelessly endeavors to seek
And court the Slave Institution? not blush at the show?
The tools of the treachery and the friends of the foe.
See Anarchy smile at the peace which they ask,
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask.
Keep firm, ye brave boys, who by valley and crag
Bear onward unfalt'ring our gallant old flag;
Strong arms of the Union heroes, living and dead,
Shall the blood of your valor be uselessly shed?
No soldier's green laurel is promised you here,
But Slavery's vile rule you have reason to fear.

And you, ye war martyrs, who preach from your graves
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,
Or living confined still linger in shadows of death,
Puff out the starved muscle, recall the faint breath,
And shout till those traitors lament at the cry,
"By the hands of the Union we fought for we die."
With slave-masters' hands this shame we do share,
But it grows too sadly debasing for freemen to bear;
Washington and Jackson will turn in their graves
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves,
Or, spurning the spirit which bound it of yore,
And sundered, will exist as a nation no more.

CHANT FOR THE TIMES. 1865.

Slavery extension is the sin of the present age,
All have shared its fate, both the middle and the sage.
The South deserved it most, had much the hardest fare,
The North by servile complicity, had its full share.

Rebellion has reformed our pro-slavery lands,
By civil war, to increase their slavery demands,
Its leaders contended worthy of much better cause
And must regret their rash treason of freedom's laws.

Jeff Davis & Co. were men of credit and repute;
But when they formed rebellion, donned a rebel suit;
By revolt and secession, our nation would divide,
They to rule the South and the Free States override.

For Slave State independence they did contend,
Said they would fight to the last and bitter end;
We were loth to contend their unjust civil war,
Tried to compromise, and keep the Union by law.

They boast the Southern chivalry an over match
As one to three Northern coward abolition batch.
Sought to prove it by revolt and rebellious war,
Mistook the pluck and courage of those having law.

They were looking forward to the hopeful time
Of being lords and dukes in our united clime.
Thereby extend their darling slavery as they please,
Aided by their Northern allies enslaved by degrees.

Stop commerce on our great rivers at slavery will,
Wild mobs, as in Kansas and New York would instil,
They ruled us long by bribery and vile knavery,
Ever seeking to extend their darling slavery

Then braved us long, fighting to their heart's content,
By four years war they were subdued, and did relent!
Their slavery was lost, which they conspired to resent,
And soon they caused the death of our President.

Lincoln was murder'd, but his memory still lives,
And will ever be cherish'd in our hearts' archives.
The death of our President we grieve to relate,
Our noble minded Lincoln, we mourn his sad fate.

His midnight watch by affectionate friends was kept,
While, wrapt in death, the Nation's Patriot slept.
Its loyal patriot, ever famed for noble deeds,
He well deserv'd our whole united nation's meeds.

No nation's concern or warlike strife fills his breast,
Hush'd in repose the nation's Patriot is at rest.
The rude tumults of war will disturb him no more;
Freedom and peace he gained, from shore to shore.

Slavery barbarism had often caused him pain,
Paid liberation was his first desire to gain;
But being ever refused by his slavery foes,
He at last suppressed them, by far greater woes.

Jeff Davis & Co. fled few knew whereabouts,
But soldiers found him in his wife's petticoats.
He is now confin'd in the felon's lonely cell,
And waits the dismal fate he deserved so well.

His vile compeers should be made to share the same
And justice demands they should suffer the shame.
The half-million lives and six-billions cash sacrific'd,
Their slavery, vile wars, and murderous deeds beside.

Our nation mourns the loss of its most loyal men,
Rudely slain for slavery's sake by Southern brethren.
Thousands of families they left to mourn the lost,—
Widows and orphan children made at freedom's cost.

The heart-felt grief and bitter anguish, who can tell,
Of the many parents and friends they loved so well;
Gold and silver, compared, would be like dross,
To the widows and children who mourn the loss.

They honor'd their country by acting well their part,
And deserve liberal gratitude of each heart;
Relieved us all of slavery's misery and woes,
Which kept us in terrorem by our slavery foes.

May President Johnson, Lincoln's place fulfil,
And establish freedom with an ardent will,
We regard his past, and hope in his praise,
That Freedom is safe in trust from slavery arrays.

May his reign be tranquil, and free of contention,
Causing peace and friendship with every nation;
Our produce and trade will share the world's demand,
Our flag fly the seas, as the eagle flies the land.

Now we are free of slavery and war's dread alarm;
Our nation's currency claims value free of harm;
Vile gold monopolists have been shorn and fleeced,
Usurers of Wall and State Streets are displeased.

Loyal Newsprints deserve our tribute and regard,
Having aided the nation's welfare long and hard.
Those who helped cause and prolong the civil war,
Should rank with rebeldom and be banish'd far.

Our gallant men who endur'd this long civil war,
Have done faithful duties and fixed freedom's law,
Soldiers and Marines deserve our Nation's applause,
And our tribute for freeing it of Slavery's laws.

The hardships and privations who of us can tell
They endur'd for Freedom's cause, we all love so well.
Laid us under tribute our free nation will requite;
And should be reminded with pride and delight.

They rescued four million beings from Slavery vile,
And our poor free people from Slaveholder's guile,
Bearded the savage Slavery Lions in their dens,
Made them howl and crouch to their right quarter pens.

Our colored freedmen will take a just, proper stand,
Acquire their free progressive duties in our land.
Having long suffered from slavery's dreaded woes,
They require learning of friends to shun their foes.

They nobly aided freedom's just and holy cause,
Did much to free us and them of slavery's vile laws;
And deserve quiet freedom's content from slavery,
Lawful marriage relations and their children free.

If they are denied freeman's rights by ignorance,
Ignorant whites should suffer for the same offence,
They had a chance for learning to read and write,
The slaves in bondage were not allowed the right.

Proslavery men would like, their franchise to prevent
And have them ruled as before, is their intent.
Their masters would rob their labor as they please,
Relapse into indolence, and live at their ease.

We now praise our nation's birthday without deceit,
But have held millions in bondage and slavery's fate.
The four millions in bondage may indulge in mirth,
And ever celebrate their time of nation's birth,

Reunion devolves on our late rebellious states,
To be renewed in union bonds from their fates.
May each one be wisely led to the important end,
Inspired by freedom's laws, on which we all depend.

Slave rule and competition would in course of time
Reduce the middling class of our united clime.
Slavery allies if successful in their foolish whim,
Could exult in Slavery glee, "how we apples swim."

All foreign nations deserve National regard,
Who helped the cause for which we contended hard.
Those who would injure and keep us Slavery bound,
Deserve our contempt while the globe rolls round.

Civil life will take its course throughout our lands,
In our Southern States to California's golden sands.
Poor Africa, now relieved of slavers' rough bands,
Will take its proper stand, and culture of its lands.

The Chinese Ports are free of previous annoy,
From kidnaping Slavers, their people to employ;
Their fair Yellow Girls, the Slaver's pride and boast,
Are free of their bondage and the vile slavery host.

King Cotton's subjects are now from bondage free,
Enjoy their just honest pursuits of liberty.
His officials having lost their unjust desire,
Feel constrained to pay their servant's honest hire.

Spain and Brazil, constrained to follow Freedom's lead,
Will free, and learn their Cuba and other slaves to read.
The African coasts will need no more blockade,
And save our nation the millions we thus have paid.

Our National Loan Bonds, are sought for from afar,
Bearing interest, save the place of gold at par.
We are bound and duly shall redeem the same;
Our mines, Gold and other wealth, increase in fame.

Railroads will connect our East and Western shores,
Our industrial wealth furnish nations from our stores.
Foreign nations will colonize our vacant lands,
Seek our free land and laws, in many loyal bands.

May our young people judge well the nation's good,
Favor freedom, that all may share just livelihood.
Those yet unborn will ponder well our slavery time,
Be wisely taught freedom's course, while in their prime.

May they ever sustain our free constitution,
Be thankful they escaped our Slave retribution.
And ever upholding, maintain our just free laws,
Keep peace with all nations and avoid all wars.

May our Slave war be warning to nations afar.
Teach them Slavery's vile doom and sure civil war.
Learn them to favor freedom a much safer way,
To their nation's welfare and ever happy day.

Slavery was becoming like a cancerous sore,
Spreading and scourging the country more and more;
But our noble Doctors, Grant and his brave compeers,
Cut and plucked it out by the roots and ears.

Grant and his brave compeers are revered in rhymes,
As the most successful warriors of modern times,
Conquered the Slavery Nation from off our clime,
And their vile slave-laws for those more divine.

Ocean Telegraphs will unite all distant lands,
And encircle the globe with their Cable bands,
Nations afar will then converse in lightning speed,
All around the globe at any time they need.

Our onward progressive way will have its course,
In agriculture and mechanism have resource.
Our College and other Schools of erudition
In scientific knowledge will have their mission.

May our nation be destined to lead in the van,
All the nations in science and pursuits of man.
Columbia hereafter attain its destined place,
In the bright regions of bliss and boundless space.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, &c.

Cambridge and the College University,
Their wealth and learning are well known;
They first assisted to make us free,
In our early times, long passed and gone.

Their stately spires of other ages,
Their handsome houses and rural bowers,
Their men of Science, matured to Sages,
Their handsome orchards and garden flowers.

Their College Schools of erudition
Are famed for learning far and near;
They educate scholars for their mission,
In science so thorough they've nought to fear.

Some prove our greatest Statesmen and Divines,
Others are eminent in their profession,
Their works are valued in after times,
And honor their lives without exception.

Their degree, Doctor of Laws conferred
On our noble Gen'ls Grant and Sherman,
Was appropriate, and well deserved,
Having proved able far-seeing men.

They doctored and dissected Rebeldom,
And established freedom's favorite laws,
They deserve hereafter to have our throne,
And together guide our national cause.

Their many Print-works are daily driven,
Their pages furnish our reading and schools
With Literature, Science and Mechanism,
And preserve them all for future rules.

Their other works in the Mechanic arts
Are highly valued and far known;
Men concentrate there from other parts,
And prospering well make it their home.

Their straight spacious streets I much admire,
Lined with large ornamental trees.
They serve all the shade, one could desire,
Attract due moisture and the breeze.

They cross each other at angles square,
Are seldom crooked, or run aslant,
And lined with dwellings everywhere,
Many splendid, rich and elegant.

Washington's head-quarters here are known,
The inscribed stone does mark the place,
The sword and sceptre he did adorn,
And bid defiance to the English race.

The English were quartered in Boston near,
Which they then occupied against our will;
Lord Howe was there, and creating fear,
But our forces met them on Bunker Hill.

Washington then in our youthful days
Inspired us to shun their oppressive laws;
He contended long for freedom's ways,
And by seven years war gained our cause.

England quailed by his superior skill,
And withdrew her armies from our soil;
Gave us the freedom we cherish still,
Which closed the strife and war's turmoil.

We have since progressed with giant strides,
In all vocations pursued by men;
Bid fair to excel all nations besides,
And crowned in the royal diadem.

Our freedom was only for the Whites,
The Blacks were doomed to longer toil;
They now are free and have their rights,
May stay, or return to native soil.

It's no fault of theirs, their being here;
Their native ancestry are far away,
Would like to see, and have them there,
To assist them in their new-born day.

They occupy one fourth of our Globe,
And for God's wise reason, not revealed,
Some of them brought here in slavery robe,
To learn industrial habits for their weal.

In doing this they do their mission here,
Learn us to live in our warmest clime,
And relieve them here to mission there,
On their vast domain, and river Nile.

Learning and kindness are due to them
For their long sojourn and assistance here;
We should well instruct their young and then
Transfer them for important mission there.

The African soil, their ancestral place,
From whence their ancestry were borne,
Will in due time contain their race,
And we as one will assist them home.

Other nations congregate on our soil,
Who are more congenial to our taste,
They merge to places in want of toil,
And assist to spare the African race.

The yellow Chinese girls now are free,
May stay or return to their former home,
And enjoy just equal rights of liberty,
Go where they please, or choose to roam.

Though far removed from their native soil
And kept in bondage, deprived of right,
They now are justly free of slavery toil,
As though of our race, and marble white.

Aborigines, more savage in their way,
Have long time been driven on our soil,
The whole of which they once did sway,
In hunting and fishing, with little toil.

Stern justice requires they should retain
Their foothold on their ancient soil.
Their forefathers, slumbering on our domain,
Will rise in judgment, if we make turmoil.

We are bound with them in country ties
And should remember this first was theirs;
Our dealings with them should all be wise,
And help reconcile them in after years.

We should deal with them in a friendly way,
And wean them from their wild career;
Be careful and true to what we say,
And gain their affection every year.

Learning and kindness are due to them;
Their ancient dominion we call ours,
And should reconcile them as brethren,
To share and enjoy the same with us.

MOUNT AUBURN.

Mount Auburn, that consecrated place,
Is mostly in this well-known town,
And does oft times entomb their race,
Its scenery, structures are in renown.

The adjoining towns, all round about,
Share in the same to entomb their friends,
Men travelling from countries far abroad,
Choose this sacred place at their last ends.

It's one hundred and thirty acres abouts,
Mostly hilly knolls, small lakes or ponds,
Which together form circular routes,
And guided by names along their rounds.

They are well covered with trees of shade,
Which fan these places in summer heat,
They protect them in the cold decade,
And screen them all, in sacred retreat.

Nature has formed this sacred place,
With uneven ground, small ponds or lakes,
Assisted by art to entomb our race,
From the early to the latest dates.

Its many knolls with trees of shade.
Decked in marble and granite works,
By Nature and Art are rightly made,
To keep in memory our name records.

Trees, shrubs and flowers, in living green,
Contrast well with the works of art,
Which through their foliage may be seen,
And exciting emotions do impart.

The names of our kindred here are seen,
Engraved on these sculptured stones,
Their Memory is blended in the green,
And serves warning of our future homes.

Its chapel contains life-imaged men
Of our Revolution times and descent;
They recall to mind what they have been,
And the worthy lives which they have spent.

Its round mountain Tower is sublime,
The highest ground forms its lofty base,
It 's of granite stone and rounded fine,
Ascended by 125 steps to its face.

Its summit well satiates our desires,
The adjoining towns both far and near,
Our Boston State-house and Bunker spires,
Are seen in the distance very clear.

Charles River in its serpentine race,
Near two hundred feet below this view
Touches near this monumental place
On the south side and bids adieu.

The lakes or ponds take the surplus rain,
Which sprinkle these grounds, verdure and trees,
Preserving them all from Summer drouth,
In warm sultry heat, to breathe in ease.

The shares are owned by those who please,
To fit them well for their last abode;
Some enclosed with iron fence and trees,
And other structures they can afford.

No trespass is allowed on these grounds,
Works, trees, shrubs, flowers are sacred held;
Overseers perform their daily rounds,
And from sacrilege this place defend.

Our life is fleeting fast away,
And soon will close its mission here,
We have but short time more to stay,
Then in our destined place appear.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES OF FAITH

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC NEW PARTY.

ART. 1. We believe that Philadelphia is a much better place from which "to overrun the Northern States" than was Gettysburg. At all events we shall not be turned back from there (if we pay our tavern bills), therefore, concluded to call our Convention here.

2. We believe that "Conservatism" is the only true "ism" except Johnsonism. In truth Johnsonism is the only pure Conservatism.

3. We believe that this Convention represents the only true Union-party (of office seekers). We are the only true Conservatives that the country can produce. We are the only patriotic party now in existence; and besides us, there are no patriotic conservatives anywhere. We are "properly endorsed" by every friend the late Confederate States ever had. We are for the Union, (as it was when our friends bore sway), and hope to renew it.

4. We believe that the only (present) way to get office is to support "Johnsonism," and we solemnly declare that we will, on the true faith of office-seekers, support his policy, come weal, come woe, (especially weal.) We glory in his spunk and acts to restore our Rule.

5. We believe that part of "Johnsonism," the turning all Radicals out of office and putting in true Conservatives, is the only sure way to reconstruct and restore the Union. Our Alexander is our model man. He has his reward, and will reconstruct to our liking.

6. We believe that the Tennesee Andrew now in the White House, (while he has offices to bestow), is a much greater man than the Andrew formerly there. We always said so — every one of us.

7. We believe that Congress, especially this radical one, has no right to proscribe conditions on which the late Confederate States may again take their equal places in national legislation. The President is the only proper party to have any "policy" on that subject. He has the patronage — Congress has none. The right to carry out his policy rests with patronage. We believe in the President.

8. We believe that the President ought not to enforce any law that he don't approve, even if passed by Congress over his veto by more than the Constitutional two-thirds vote; hence, we believe that the President does right in not enforcing that "Civil Rights Bill." He does right in allowing any and every court in any State to ignore that law passed by the last Congress. That law would be a

fatal blow to our favorite doctrine of State supremacy. We stand by the President (while he has a single office to give.) We believe in his one man Power to favor us, and shall assist him accordingly.

9. We believe that the President ought not to have recognized the present Congress as the rightful Congress. We believe that he ought to prevent that body from again polluting the capitol. He ought to recognize Conservatives and Democrats of the North and anybody that is sent from the South as the only true Congress.

10. We believe that his "policy" of pardoning all Confederates who desire it is a wise stroke of conservatism. As these men have ceased to fight with bullets, they should be allowed to try ballots.

11. We believe that any State may overrule all the rest; hence the veto of the Civil Rights Bill was a wise display of his "policy." The right of a State to break any law of Congress must be maintained intact. Thus a State may be an independent nation,

12. We believe that "loyalty to the Government" consists in ruling it; and when men can't rule it to their liking, they should overturn it, or at least, endeavor to, and, if not successful, should, as consolation for their bad luck, be allowed to hold the best offices, and try their luck again, any time hereafter.

13. We believe that the self-respect and dignity of South Carolina demanded the course she adopted in firing upon Fort Sumpter. For a challenge to commence the war.

14. We believe that the (self-styled) Loyal States should pay for all the slaves set free by the Proclamation of their President, and for all killed by the war. A man is entitled to his own. Our Southern brothers owned their slaves, and should be paid for them, although they once refused it, with emancipation.

15. We believe that the Loyal States should pay the debts contracted by their Government in coercing the Confederates to lay down arms, although the Confederates commenced the war by taking Fort Sumpter.

16. We believe that the United States, as the Confederates have ceased all armed opposition, should pay *all debts* contracted by the Confederate authorities in their struggle to maintain slavery.

17. We believe that all debts contracted by the Loyal States in prosecuting the war for the subjugation of the South should be repudiated, if the debts contracted by the Confederate authorities are not assumed by the United States, as we lost slavery by the result.

18. We believe that gentleman and Christian soldier, Major General Robert E. Lee, is a much better man at the head of the military forces of the country than the heretofore obscure person now occupying that position. *A change is needed and must be made.*

19. We believe that the burning of occupied Hotels by the agents of the Confederates, was perfectly justifiable. Also the poisoning of water fountains, and robbing of emigrants on shipboard.

Anything was justifiable in the Confederates, even the starving of prisoners and introduction of small-pox. Guerilla savage warfare, &c.

20. We believe that such honorable, courteons dignified gentlemen as Mason, Slidell, Toombs and Wigfall, are more fit to grace the United States Senate than such ordinary persons as Fessenden, Sumner, Wade, Howard, Trumball, or any other northern men.

21. We believe that such high-minded, chivalric gentleman as Preston Brooks, Alex. Stephens, Pryor, Rhett, and Keitts, were better men for Representatives than such Radicals as Thad. Stephens, Conkling, Colfax, Kelly, Boutwell or other "loyal" northerners.

22. We believe that future generations will keep the memory of the martyr, Wilkes Booth, who so nobly sacrificed a young and hopeful life for the good of his country, now lying in Potomac River.

23. We believe it is provoking to allow so many one-legged, one-armed, and scarred men to meet us through the Northern States. They should be kept out of sight. Our Southern brothers should not, when visiting the North, be offended by such reminders of their glorious struggle to maintain Slave Rule, and wish it forgotten.

24. We believe those noble people of Baltimore did right in shooting those soldiers who passed through their city in April, 1861. Massachusetts should not send armed men through a sovereign State. The Baltimore Mayor did wrong in sending back the dead bodies of the invaders. They should have been pitched into the sea to escape notice.

25. We believe that the late Confederate States should not be made to pay any taxes for the pensions of Federal soldiers. It is unjust to compel an honorable people to aid in supporting those who prevented them from gaining their independence. The Loyal States should pay all the pensions of their soldiers.

26. We believe, in the language of the patriotic men who met at Chicago in 1864, that the war was a failure (though we differ from them as to which side failed), and having been a failure on the part of the Confederates, it is now our bounden duty to do all we can to aid them to gain, by words and votes, what they failed to secure by arms; and to this we solemnly pledge our fortunes and our sacred honors (that is, we would if we had any of either.)

27. We believe that our Southern brothers manifest a proper spirit in not displaying the American Flag on their puplic buildings. That "rag" has no business to be flaunted in the faces of a brave, chivalric people.

28. We believe that all men who fail to adopt these "Articles of Faith" ought to be classed as "Radical fanatics," and deprived of all voice or part in political affairs, especially all offices. We can rule again if we unite in electing our men to Congress in the coming Elections. All true Johnsonians.

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